

A NEW
GEOGRAPHY,
WITH
MAPS to each COUNTRY,
AND
TABLES
OF
Longitude & Latitude.



L O N D O N :
Printed for Robert Scott, at the Princes Arms in
Little-Britain. 1681.

Advertisement to the Reader.

THE following Geographick Treatise, with some other Parts of this Book, had the ill fortune to be left uncompleat, by our Renowned Author, who was snatcht from us, whilst he was with greatest application hastning the Edition thereof. This deplorable accident hath been the occasion that it hath been so long detained from publick view, and that now it is come abroad with much less lustre, than ought to be expected, from the Judicious and Learned Pen of Sir Jonas Moore. As far as could be Collected, from the Maps he had caused to be engraven in his Life-time, and the several Tables of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Cities of Europe, written with his own hand; we have endeavoured to prosecute this Design he had laid, and have given you a brief and succinct Description of the several Regions of the whole Earth, and have been more or less particular therein, according as our knowledg of the Countries we describe, is more or less perfect. The Maps are taken from the newest Geographers extant, and therefore 'tis probable the most exact (time still producing corrections and

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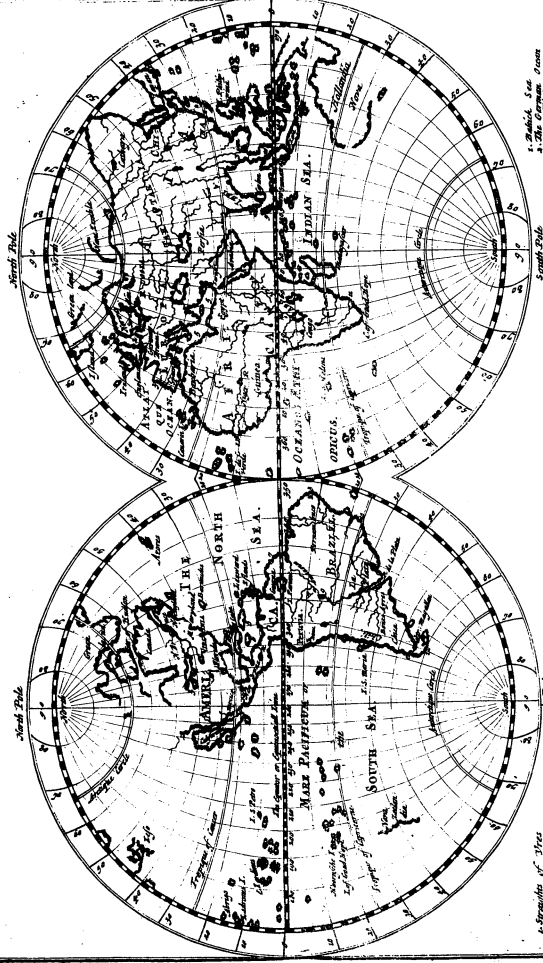
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*amendments in the Works of them that went before)
and our first Meridian is that of the Isle of Ferro,
the most Westerly of the Canaries, which at present
all the French Geographers are obliged to observe.
The Tables are deduced from the Maps, and serve
to find out any place in them without long search.
This, Reader, is what was thought necessary to ad-
vertise thee of, in this place, and if any mistake
have escaped unseen, you are desired candidly to ex-
cuse it, or at least not to attribute it to our deceased
Author.*

Vale & Fruere.

GEOGRA-

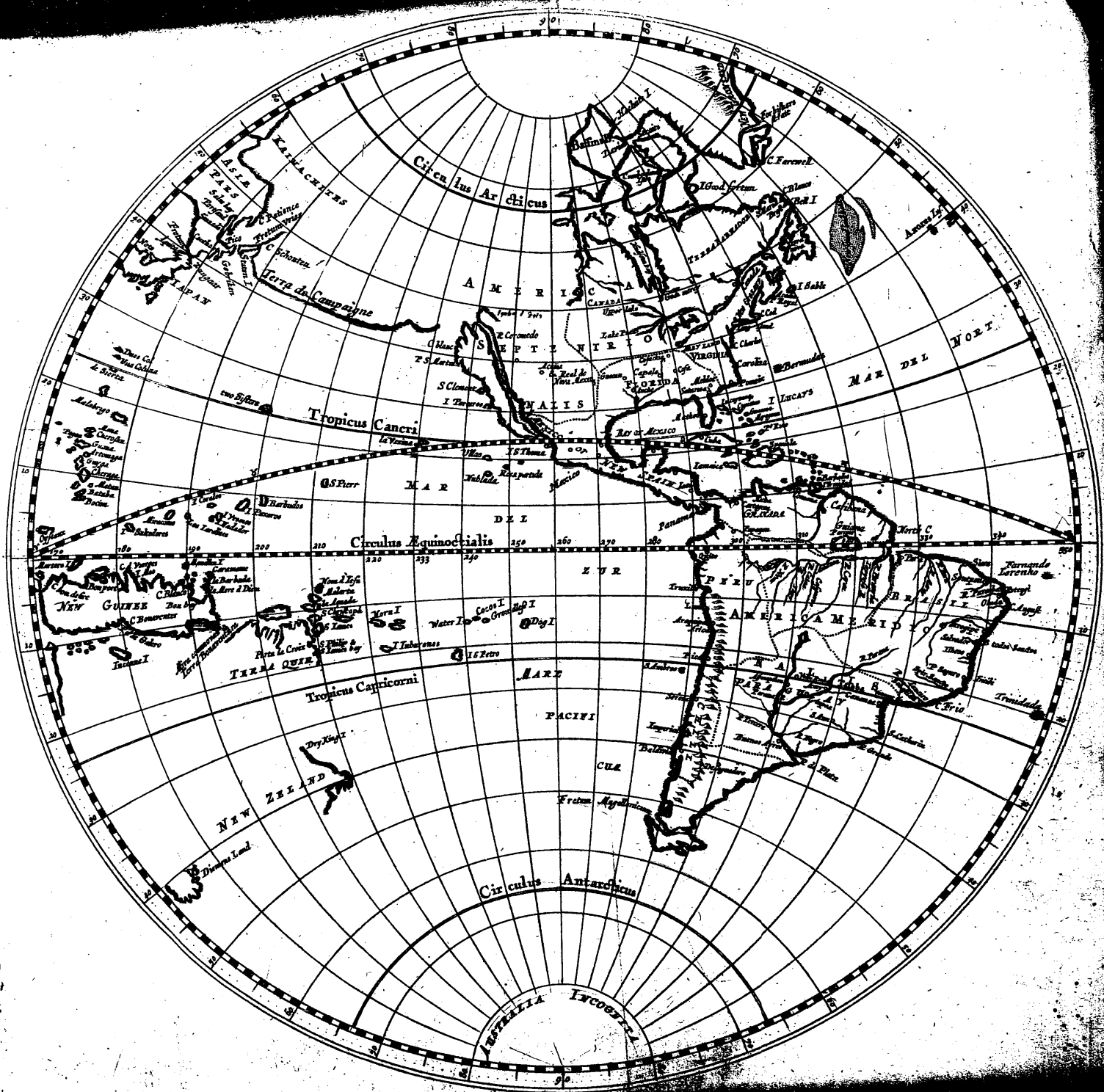
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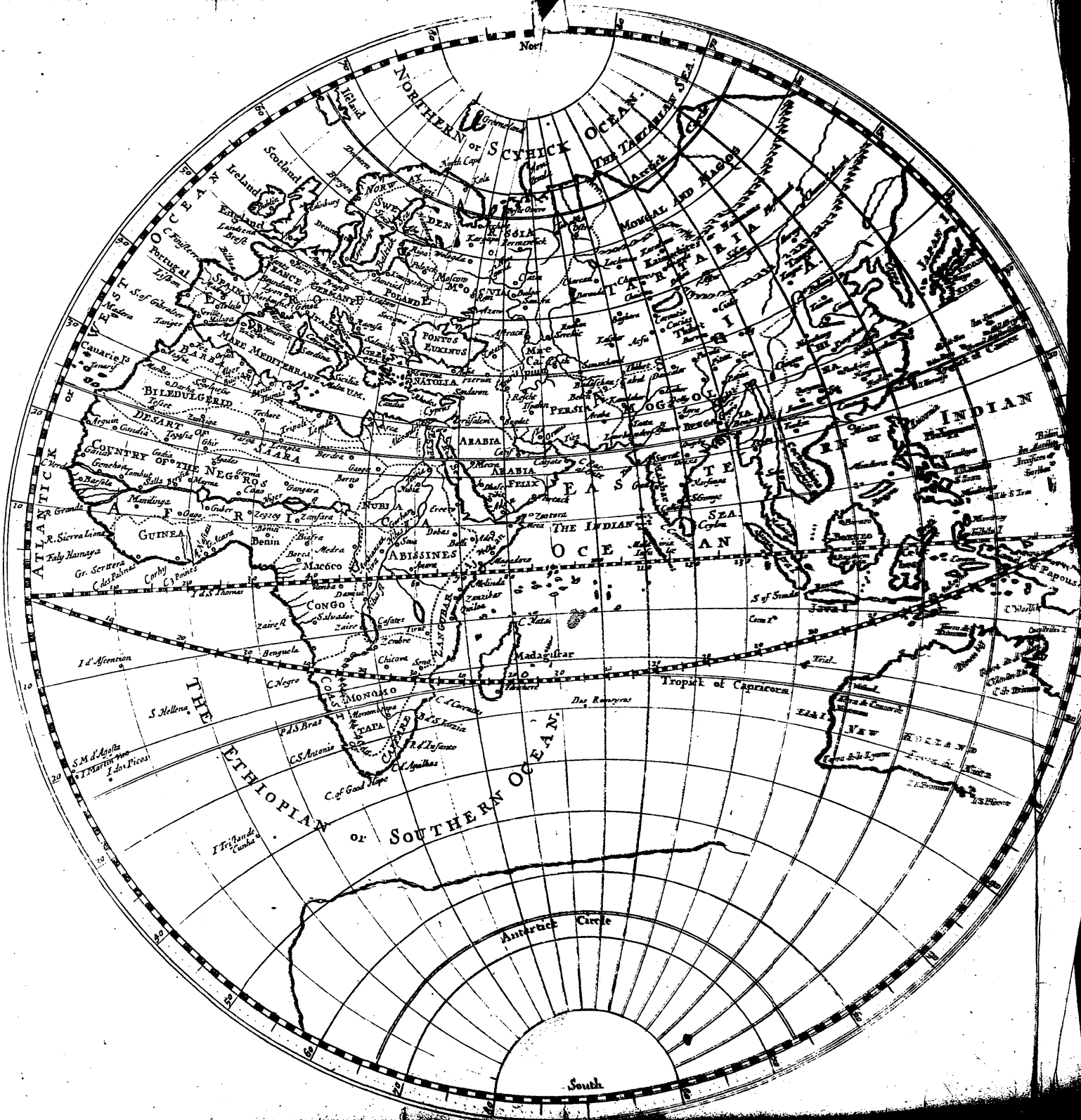


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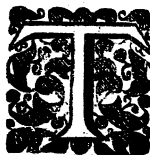
GEOGRAPHY:

Or, a Brief

DESCRIPTION

Of the whole

EARTH.



THE Earths Surface, whose Description is properly termed Geography, is by many and sufficient Arguments made appear to be of no other than a Spherical Figure; and the Circumference thereof hath in this our Age been more curiously than heretofore inquired into, and found by the Concordant Observations of the Gentlemen of the Royal Academy of Paris, and of our worthy Countryman Mr. Norwood, to be very near 25000 *English* Statute Miles, and consequently its Diameter 7958 Miles: The greater part of this vast Globe is covered with Water, which we call the Sea, out of which the Land rises with very slow Ascents, the height of the highest Mountains and Prominences thereof scarce amounting to the two thousandth part of its Radius, and only serving to cause the Rivers to run with slow and easy Channels. The Air on all sides encompasses it and renders it habitable, and the principle of Gravitation, whereby all Bodies descend towards its Center, is that which defends it from dissolution, by not permitting the least part thereof to be separated far from it; into the reason whereof Philosophers have hitherto inquired in vain. This Globe by its two-fold motion enjoys the grateful Vicissitudes of Day and Night, Winter and Summer; the former by turning round upon one of its Diameters in the space of 24 hours, and shewing all its sides successively to the Sun: This Diameter is called the Axis, and its extremities the Poles of the World, which by the experience of many Ages are found unalterable and fixed in the Earth, and the direction of this Axis by some unknown Magnetical Principle of Nature is always carried parallel to it self, during the time of the revolution of the other motion, whereby the Earth is carried round the Sun in the space of a year, and the Axis being inclined to the plain in which the annual motion is performed, causes the one Hemisphere to have more of the Suns light

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light for the one half year, and the other Hemisphere for the other. These affections though necessary to be premised here, you will find explicated and demonstrated more at large in the Astronomical part. We come now to the Explanation of the terms which have been thought proper in the Illustration of Geography.

We must observe that there are greater and lesser Circles, and that the former divide the World into two equal parts, and the latter into two parts also, but unequal. All these Circles severally are divided into three hundred and threescore parts, which are called Degrees.

There are four greater Circles, to wit, the *Equinoctial*, the *Zodiac*, the *Horizon*, and the *Meridian*, and as many lesser, to wit, the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and the two Polar Circles, the *Arctic* and *Antarctic*.

The *Equinoctial* Circle is so called, because when the Sun enters it, the days and nights are of an equal length; it is also called the *Equator*, because it divides the World into two equal parts. Seamen call it only the Line. For the right understanding of this Circle, we must know that the Heavens seem to move upon two points, called Poles, the one bearing the name of *Arctic*, and the other of *Antarctic*; in a middle distance from which Poles this Circle is imagined to be: the use of it in Geography, is to divide the Earth into two parts, the one Northern, towards the Pole *Arctic*, and the other Southern towards the other opposite Pole. The Latitude of places is reckoned from the *Equinoctial* where it begins, towards the Poles wherein it ends, and this space contains ninety Degrees. Latitude is either Northern towards the Pole *Arctic*, or Southern towards the *Antarctic*.

The *Zodiac*, is the Sun's High-way, and this Circle cuts the *Equinoctial* into two equal parts, from which its greatest distance is but twenty three Degrees and an half; it only shews what places of the Earth may have the Sun perpendicular, and more properly belongs to the Heavens than the Earth.

Horizon is as much as to say, boundary, because that Circle limits our sight, and divides the Heavens and the Earth into two parts, which are called Hemispheres, the one whereof we see, but cannot the other. There is a right *Horizon*, a Polar or Parallel one, and an oblique one; those places that lie under the Equator, have a right *Horizon*, and are in the right Sphere; those that are under either of the Poles have the Parallel Sphere: and all other places have an oblique *Horizon*, and are in an oblique Sphere. This Circle shews the Rising and Setting of the Stars, and the four principal Quarters of the World, which are East, West, South and North; the East is on the side of the Rising Sun; the West is where the Sun Sets; the North is towards the Pole *Arctic*; and the South towards the *Antarctic*. These four Quarters are very necessary for distinguishing the limits of Regions, as will appear throughout this whole Treatise. From thence come the four principal winds, all which the *Horizon* sheweth; but it is not marked on Maps, but only on the outside of Globes and Spheres.

Meridian signifies Mid-day Circle, because when the Sun is come to it, it is Noon in that place whereof it is the Meridian; for over every part of the Earth there is a Meridian, so that the number of these Circles is almost

almost infinite: However out of all those there is one pitched upon which is called the great or first Meridian, or the Geographers Meridian. The Ancients chose the Meridian of the *Canaries*, which they knew by the name of the fortunate Islands; and some Moderns make use of it still in their Maps. Others have pitched upon the Meridian of the Isles *Azores*, or Western Islands, which lie to the West of *Europe*. From this first Meridian the Longitude of places is reckoned from West to East through the three hundred and sixty Degrees of the Equinoctial, which is the circuit of the whole Earth; whereas Latitude is only reckoned to ninety Degrees, which make but a fourth part thereof.

The Tropicks are so called from a Greek Word *Tropos*, which signifies turning, because when the Sun is come to one of these Circles, he returns again towards the Equinoctial.

The Tropick of *Cancer* is towards the Pole *Arctic*, and that of *Capricorn* towards the *Antarctic*, and both carry the names of the Signs of the *Zodiac* through which they pass; each of them is distant from the Equinoctial, three and twenty Degrees and a half, which is the greatest distance of the Sun from that Circle.

The Polar Circles go round the Poles, from which they borrow their names, and are distant each from his Pole twenty three Degrees and a half.

Of the Zones.

THE four lesser Circles whereof we have been speaking, divide the World into five parts, called *Zones*, that is to say, Belts or Girdles, because they begin the whole Globe. One of them is Torrid, two are temperate, and two cold: The Torrid Zone is comprehended between the two Tropicks, and the people that inhabit it are called *Amphiscians*, that is, such as have their shadows both ways. To all places of this Zone the Sun comes perpendicular twice in a year, and therefore some of the Ancients believed this Zone inhabitable, by reason of too much heat; but we know it to be otherwise now a days.

The Northern temperate Zone is between the Tropick of *Cancer* and the *Arctic* Polar Circle: The Southern temperate Zone is between the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and the *Antarctic* Polar Circle. The Inhabitants of these Zones are termed *Heteroscians*, that is, such as have their shadow but one way.

The Frigid Zones are within the Polar Circles, the Northern within the *Arctic*, and the Southern within the *Antarctic*; the people of those two Zones are called *Periscians*, signifying that they have shadows round them on all sides. To all places in these Zones the Sun in Summer never sets for some days, and in the Winter he never rises for as long time.

The Inhabitants of the World are distinguished after another manner, according to the different Situation they have to one another; as into *Antipodes*, *Antaeans* and *Periaeans*. The first are wholly opposite, and when it is Noon with us, with our Antipodes it is midnight, and they have Winter when we have Summer. Our *Antaeans* have Noon and Mid-night when

we have them; but Winter for our Summer. And our *Periactians* have the same seasons that we have, but the hours quite contrary; for when we have Noon it is Mid-night with them.

Of Climates.

A Climate is a space of the Earth contained between two Circles. Betwixt the beginning and end of a Climate, in the length of the longest day of Summer there is half an hours difference. For the clearer understanding of this, it is to be observed that Countries under the Equinoctial have all the year round twelve hours day and twelve hours night; but as places recede and are distant from the Equator, they become more and more unequal, and the days in Summer are longer than the nights. This inequality is marked by the Climates; so that when on either side of the Equinoctial we find a place where the longest day of Summer is of twelve hours and a half, that is the first Climate, and so successively till we come to the Polar Circle, where the longest day of Summer extends to twenty four hours: For beyond that Circle, the days encrease by whole days and months, until ye come to the Pole under which the whole year makes but one day and one night, six months long a piece. Climates take their names from the famous places through which they pass.

Now to know in what Climate one is, we must from the number of hours of the longest Day in Summer subtract twelve, and double the Remainder; that is, reduce them into half hours, and that will shew the Climate wherein we live.

CHAP. I.

Of some proper terms of Geography.

HAVING explained the Circles that are useful to this Science, we are now to consider some terms and words which are peculiar to it.

Continent is a vast space of Earth, such as that which comprehends *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*; it is likewise called the main Land.

Island is a piece of Land surrounded with the Sea or other Water, and so divided from the Continent.

Peninsula, that is to say, almost Island, is a part of the Earth encompassed by the Sea on all hands, except on that part which joins it to the Continent: the Greeks call it *Chersonesus*, a term sometimes made use of in Geography.

Isthmus is that Neck or Piece of Land that joins a Peninsula to the Continent.

Promontory is a high Land running out into the Sea. The Moderns call it a Cape.

Mount

Mountain is a part of the Earth higher than the rest that is about it.

Ocean is that vast body of Water which environs the Continents, and is likewise called the Sea.

Gulph is an Arm of that Ocean running in between Lands. The Latins call it *Sinus*, and sometimes it has the name of Sea.

Bay is likewise an Arm of the Ocean, but whose entrance is much wider than that of a Gulf.

Port is a small part of Sea so hem'd in by the Land, that Ships may there lie in safety.

Harbour is the same thing almost.

Streight or Frith is commonly taken for a Channel that joyns one Sea to another, or a Gulf to the Ocean; there is also a Streight or Neck of Land, which, as we have said, is called an *Isthmus*.

Bank is a heap of Sand in the Sea, which puts Vessels in danger.

A *Shelf* is much the same, on which, and on hidden Rocks near the Surface of the Water Ships may split and be cast away.

Archipelago is a part of the Sea, where many Islands are.

River is a running Water that loses its streams in the Sea.

CHAP. II.

The Division of the Earth and Sea.

THE most common Division of the Earth is into four parts, which are *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*: the three first are comprehended in one Continent, and is our old World; and the other makes an Island of it self, called the new World, because it hath not been discovered but since the Year one thousand four hundred and ninety two: it is likewise called the *West-Indies* in distinction from the *East-Indies* which are in *Asia*.

Some Geographers divide the Earth into six parts, adding to the four which we have named, the *Arctic* towards the Pole that gives it its name, and the *Antarctic* towards the South Pole: this is called *Terra Australis incognita*, or the Southern Land undiscovered, and is thought to make a Continent as big as *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*. Of these two last we shall speak at the end of this Treatise.

Europe has *Asia* on the East separated from it by these limits, the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago*, the Streights of the *Dardanelli*, the Sea of *Marmara*, the Streights of *Constantinople*, the *Black* Sea, the Streights of *Cassa*, the Sea of the *Zabache*, the River *Tanais* and a Line drawn from its most Eastern Bank to the North Sea: it hath the same Ocean on the North, the *Atlantic* Sea on the West, and the Streights of *Gibraltar* and *Mediterranean* Sea that divides it from *Africa*, on the South. From West to East, that is, from Cape *St. Vincent*, in *Spain*, to *Constantinople*, it contains seven hundred seventy five

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French Leagues; and from South to North, that is, from *Cape Malee* in *Moorea* to the Northern Cape of the *Laplanners*, eight hundred and twenty-five Leagues.

Asia has to the West the same bounds that divide it from *Europe*, and the *Red Sea*, with the *Streights of Suez*, that divide it from *Africa*; on the South the *Indian Ocean*, the Ocean of *China* on the East, and on the North, the Sea of *Tartary*, called *Mare Glaciale*. From East to West it contains seven hundred and fifty Leagues, from the *Archipelago* to the Ocean of *China*; and from South to North a thousand five hundred and fifty, reckoning from *Malacca* to the Sea of *Tartary*.

Africa has on the North the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the East the *Red Sea*, with the *Isthmus of Suez*, that divide it from *Asia*, and the *Indian Ocean*: On the South the *Ethiopian Sea*, which with the *Atlantic Ocean* is likewise to the West of it. From West to East, that is, from *Cape Blank*, to the Cape of *Guardafuy*, it contains a thousand six hundred and fifty Leagues: and from South to North, that is, from the Cape of *Good Hope*, to the *Mediterranean Sea*, a thousand six hundred and seventy. It is on all sides encompassed with the Sea, except that narrow track of Land between the *Red Sea* and *Mediterranean*, which is not above thirty Leagues in Length: so that it is a perfect *Peninsula*.

America hath the *North Sea* to the East, the *South Sea* to the West, to the South the *Streights of Magellan*, which divide it from the *Terra del fuego*, and to the North unknown Lands or Seas. It is divided into two great *Peninsulas*, by the narrow *Isthmus of Panama*, which is but eighteen Leagues over: From South to North, that is, from the *Streights of Magellan* to the Northern Ocean, it contains three thousand and fifty Leagues; and from West to East, towards *Mexico*, two thousand nine hundred.

The *Terra Australis*, and that of the North, are so little known to us, that their limits and extent cannot as yet be designed.

Having taken a view of the Earth, let us now cast our eyes on the Sea, which takes divers names according to the parts of the World where it is, or the Countries it washeth. That which encompasses Continents is called the Ocean; and this likewise hath different appellations, as on the West of *Europe*, and part of *Africa*, it is called the Western or *Atlantic Ocean*; towards the Cape of *Good Hope*, the *Ethiopian Ocean*; to the East of *Africa*, the *Indian Sea*; to the East of *Asia*, the Eastern Ocean, or Sea of *China*; to the North of *Asia*, the Sea of *Tartary*, and on the same side, and towards *Europe*, *Mare Glaciale* or the Frozen Ocean; to the East of *America*, the North Sea, and to the West, the South. These are the general denominations of the Sea, but it hath also particular names from the Countries that lie near to it.

The chief Gulfs or Bays of the Ocean are the *Mediterranean Sea*, which lies betwixt *Europe*, *Africa* and *Asia*; the *Red Sea*, betwixt *Africa* and *Asia*; the Gulf of *Persia*, and that of *Bengala*, in the *East-Indies*; the *Baltick Sea* encompassed by *Germany*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*; the Gulf of *Mexico*, and that of *St. Laurence*, in *America*.

These

These Gulfs are joyned to the Ocean by *Streights*; the *Mediterranean Sea* by the *Streights of Gibraltar*; the *Red Sea* by that of *Babel-mandel*; the *Persian Sea* by the *Streights of Bassora*, otherwise of *Ormuz*. The Gulfs, or rather Bays of *Bengala*, *Mexico* and *St. Laurence* have no *Streights*, because their mouth or entry is very large.

The *Baltick Sea* has the famous *Streight of the Sound*.

The *Mediterranean Sea* hath some noted Bays that well deserve to be mentioned. Betwixt *Italy* and *Dalmatia* is the Gulf of *Venice*, called in ancient times the *Adriatick Sea*. In *Greece* is the Gulf of *Lepanto*, heretofore of *Corinth*. And in *Macedonia* that of *Salonica*, formerly of *Theffalonica*.

Between the *Egean Sea*, now called the *Archipelago*, and the *Propontis* or Sea of *Marmora*, there is a *Streight* heretofore called the *Hellefont*, and at present the *Streights of Gallipoli*, or the *Dardanelis*, and *St. Georges Channel*; between the Sea of *Marmora* and the black Sea, formerly called the *Euxin Sea*, is the *Bosphorus of Thracia*, which is now adays called the Channel of the *Black Sea*, or *Streights of Constantinople*, because that famous City is seated there; betwixt the *Black Sea* and the *Palus Meotides*, at present called the *Sea delle Zabache*, is the *Streights of Caffa*, heretofore named the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*.

Betwixt the Island of *Eubaea*, at present *Negropont*, and *Greece*, there is a narrow passage of Sea, by the Ancients called *Euripus*, who have affirmed that it ebbed and flowed seven times a day. There are some other famous *Streights* which joyn several parts of the Ocean together; or to say better, the Ocean to the Ocean it self.

Towards the Northern Ocean is the *Streights of Waigatz*, between *Tartary* and *nova Zembla*; between *Cathay* and the Land of *Jesso*, is the *Streights of Jesso*; between *Japan* and the Land of *Jesso*, is the *Streights of Sengari*; between the same Land and *Californiæ*, is that of *Anian*; between *Estroland* and *Greenland*, is that of *Davit*; between *Greenland* and the Island of *Elizabet*, is that of *Forbisher*.

Towards *Canada* is that of *Hudson*, which according to the new Maps is properly a Gulf.

Towards the *Terra Australis* is the famous *Streights of Magellan*, discovered by him who gave it the name, in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty, between *America* and the *Terra del fuego*.

Betwixt this Land and that of the States, is the *Streights of Le Maire*, discovered in the year one thousand six hundred and sixteen.

And between that Land of the States and the *Terra Australis*, is the *Streights of Brouwers*, discovered in the year one thousand six hundred and forty three. These three last *Streights* joyn the North and South Seas together, and serve for a passage from one to the other.

Between *California* and new *Mexico*, there is a Gut of Sea, or *Streights*, which is called the *Vermeillian Sea*, and was taken for a Bay before that *California* was discovered to be an Island.

We must not omit a Sea that is separated from all others, and which indeed is but a Lake of a vast extent, and that is the *Caspian Sea*, called at present the Sea of *Bachus* or *Kilan*. The Ancients imagined it to have been a Bay or Gulf of the North Sea, but it is now known to be on all sides encompassed with Land; it hath *Persia* to the South, and *Tartary* to the North of it: In some Relations it is reckoned to be eight hundred Leagues in Circumference.

Let us now give a hint of the greatest Rivers in the World, beginning with those that fall into the Ocean, on all sides of our Continent or old World.

In *Europe* are the River *Tagus*, the *Garonne*, the *Loyre*, the *Sein*, the *Scheld*, the *Rhine* and the *Elbe*.

In *Asia* the *Obi*, the yellow and blue Rivers, *Ganges* and *Indus*.

In *Africa*, *Cuama*, the River *de Spiritu Sancto*, the *Zaire*, and the *Niger*.

In *America* the Rivers of St. Laurence, *Oranogue*, the *Amazons*, and *Rio de la Plata*.

Into the *Mediterranean Sea* on the side of *Europe*, fall the *Ebre*, the *Rhosne*, and the *Tiber*; into the Gulf of *Venice*, the *Po*; into the *Euxin Sea* the *Danube*, and the *Borysthenes*, now called *Nieper*, and the River *Tanis* runs into the *Palus Meotis*.

On the *African Shore* the *Mediterranean* receives no famous River but the *Nile*.

In *Asia*, *Euphrates* and *Tygris* having mingled their Streams fall into the *Persian Gulf*, and the *Volga* into the *Caspian*.

The *Oder* and the *Weissel*, or *Vistula*, discharge themselves into the *Baltick*; and the *Duina* into the *White Sea*.

We shall not speak of the chief Lakes till we come to describe the particular Regions wherein they are:

But we will here subjoin the most noted Mountains of the World, such as in *Europe* are, the *Pyrenees*, the *Alps* and *Appenine-Hills*. In *Asia*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus* and *Imaus*; in *Africa*, *Atlas* and the Mountains of the Moon: and in *America* the *Cordilleras* or *Ander*. The Islands we shall describe as we come to the several parts of the Earth near to which they lie.

Thus, Reader, you have a general description of the whole Earth, and Seas that environs it, or fall into its bosom. We must now descend to a more particular Description; and shall begin with that of *Europe*.



CHAP. III.

Europe.

EUROPE, whereof we have already mentioned the limits, is the smallest, but most considerable for Learning and Arts of the four parts of the World: it comprehends the following Kingdoms and Regions. *Spain, France, Italy, the Low Countries, Germany, Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Lithuania, Livonia, or Liefland, Muscovy, and the lesser Tartary.* Its chief Islands in the Ocean, are *Great Britain, Ireland, the Orkades and Hebrides, Iceland, and the Azores.* In the *Mediterranean Sea, Majorca, Minorca and Tivica, the Isle of Elbe, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, Negropont, and many more in the Archipelago.* We shall speak of its Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains, when we treat of the Regions wherein they are.

CHAP. IV.

Spain.

SPAIN is surrounded by Seas on three sides; on the East and South it is watered with the *Mediterranean*, and the famous Straights of *Gibraltar* divide it from *Africa*; to the West it hath the *Atlantic Ocean*, and to the North partly the *Cantabrick Ocean*, or Bay of *Biscay*, and partly the *Pyrenean Mountains* that reach from the *Mediterranean* to the Ocean, and divide it from *France*: most part of its Provinces are honoured with the Title of Kingdoms. On the *Mediterranean* are *Catalonia*, of which the Metropolis is *Barcelona*, a large City, with a Sea-Port: the other Towns are *Terragona*, an Archbishoprick, *Turiso*, *Gironne*, *Lerde* or *Lerida*.

The Kingdom of *Valencia* with a Metropolis of the same name, and *Alicant*; the Country about which produces the best Wines in *Spain*.

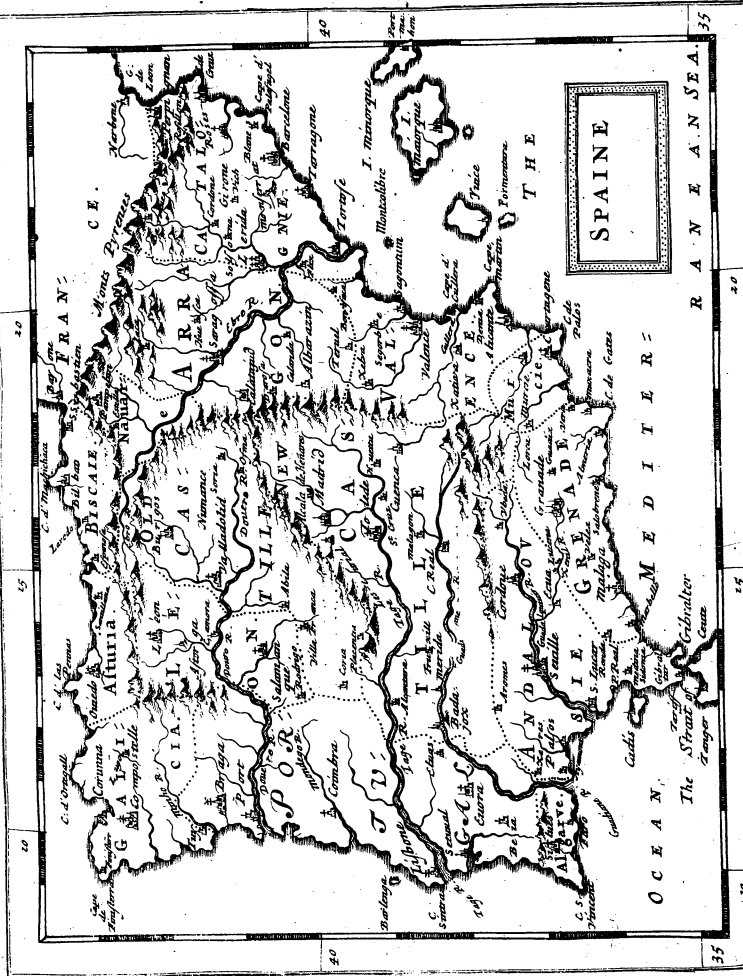
The Kingdom of *Murcia*, the chief City whereof carries the same name. In this Province stands *Cartagena*, a very good Sea-Port.

The Kingdom of *Granada* that hath its name from its Metropolis lies to the West of that, and hath the Cities of *Malaga* and *Almeria*.

Andalusia is partly on the *Mediterranean* and Straights of *Gibraltar*, and partly on the Ocean. Its chief City is *Seville*, (one of the loveliest Towns in the World) seated on the *Guadalquivir*. Its other Towns are *Cordova*, the Native place of *Seneca* and *Lucan*, *Xeres* from whence our Sherries come,

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Saint



	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Tervel.	39 3	19 0	Muxarra.	36 1	17 4
Calanda.	40 2	19 2	Vera.	36 4	17 5
			Cape de Gater.	36 0	17 4

7. In Catalonia.

Barcelona.	40 3	22 3	11. The Kingdom of Murcia.		
Tarragona.	40 0	21 5	Murcia.	37 1	18 4
Tortose.	39 4	20 4	Caribagena.	36 5	18 5
Lerida.	40 4	20 4	Cape de Palos.	36 4	19 1
Solsona.	41 1	21 1	Lorca.	37 1	17 3
Cordone.	41 2	21 2			
Blanes.	40 4	23 1	Isle of Majorca.		
Vich.	41 0	21 5	Majorque.	38 2	22 5
Girona.	41 1	23 1			
Monferrat.	40 3	21 5	Isle of Minorca.		
Barraçes.	42 1	21 4	Port Mahon.	38 4	24 2
Rosès.	41 3	23 5			
Cape de Palafagel.	40 4	24 0	In the Isle of Ivica.		
Elix.	40 1	20 3	Ivica.	37 4	21 1

8. Roussillon.

Perpignan.	42 0	23 2	Isle of Formentera.	37 2	21 1
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9. In the Kingdom of Valencia.

Valencia.	38 4	19 1	Sevil.	37 0	13 2
Segorbe.	39 1	19 2	St. Lucar.	36 2	12 4
Denia.	37 5	19 4	Xeres.	37 1	11 3
Cape St. Martin.	37 4	10 0	Palos.	36 5	12 0
Bonifacio.	39 4	20 0	Cadiz.	35 5	12 4
Xativa.	38 1	18 5	Medina Sidouia.	36 0	13 2
Cullera.	38 1	19 3	Eena.	36 5	14 3
Segentum.	38 4	19 4	Cordova.	37 2	14 5
Alicant.	37 3	19 2	Ayamont.	36 5	11 3
Xelva.	39 2	18 2	Port Real.	36 1	13 0
Orignela.	37 3	18 4	Gibraltar.	35 2	13 3
			Tariffa.	35 2	13 1
			Lucena.	36 5	15 1
			Ayamont.	37 4	12 4

10. In the Kingdom of Granada.

Granada.	36 5	16 0	13. New Castile.		
Gnadi.	36 5	16 3			
Almeria.	36 1	17 2	Madrid.	39 5	15 5
Salobrenna.	36 2	16 3	Teledo.	39 1	15 4
Malaga.	36 0	14 4	Aleals de Hain.	40 0	16 2
Ronda.	36 1	13 5	St. Cruz.	39 0	16 2
Marbello.	35 5	14 0	Cintad Real.	38 2	15 2
Vilez.	36 2	15 1	Malagon.	38 4	15 4
Vbeda.	37 4	15 5	Huesca.	39 2	17 0

Cuenca.

	Lat.	Long.	15. In the Kingdom of old Castile.	Lat.	Long.
Cuenca.	38 5	17 1			
Escorial.	39 5	15 3	Burgos.	42 0	15 4
			Valladolid.	41 2	14 5
14. Eftremadura.			Villa Franca.	40 1	14 0
			Soria.	41 2	17 0
Bajadoc.	38 2	12 2	Ofma.	41 0	16 5
Alcantara.	39 0	12 4	Avila.	40 2	14 2
Merida.	38 2	13 0	Placencia.	39 2	13 5
Truxil.	38 3	13 4	Coria.	39 4	13 0

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the most considerable Places in the Kingdom of Portugal.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
In the Province called Entre Douro & Minho.			Viseu.	40 2	11 2
			Guarda.	40 0	12 1
			Trancofo.	40 3	11 3
Braga.	41 1	10 4	Castel Branco.	39 3	11 5
Porto.	40 5	10 3	Val Verde.	40 4	11 4
Viana.	41 2	10 1	Sabugal.	40 0	12 2
Gumaranes.	41 1	10 5	Idenba.	39 3	12 2
Amarante.	41 1	11 0	Cape de Mondego.	39 5	10 0
Melgaon.	41 5	10 3			
Valenza de Minho.	41 4	10 2	In the Province of Eftremadura.		
Ponte de Lima.	41 3	10 3	Liſbon.	38 3	9 2
Barcelos.	41 1	10 2	Almada.	38 2	9 3
			Setuval.	38 1	10 0

In the Province Trás los Montes.

Fraganfa.	41 4	12 4	Altemover.	38 5	9 5
Miranda.	41 1	12 5	Ega.	39 4	10 2
Castel Rodrigo.	40 3	12 3	Leiria.	39 3	10 1
Villa Real.	41 0	11 3	Tomar.	39 2	10 4
Chaves.	41 4	11 4	Punbete.	39 1	10 5
Spodacinta.	40 5	12 4	Palmela.	38 2	9 5
Pinhel.	40 2	12 2	Azoreadas.	39 3	11 3
T. de Moncorvo.	40 5	12 2	Figueras.	39 4	10 5
Marialva.	40 3	12 1	Sintra.	38 4	9 1
Almeida.	40 1	12 4	Cascales.	38 3	9 1
			Atalaia.	39 1	10 3

In the Province of Beira.

Coimbra.	39 5	10 4	Santarem.	39 0	10 2
P. Aveira.	40 2	10 2	Almerin.	39 0	10 3
Goez.	39 5	11 0	Obedes.	39 1	9 4
Mira.	40 1	10 1	Berling Island.	39 1	9 1
Lamego.	40 5	11 3	Rock of Liſbon.	38 3	9 1
			Cape de Spiebel.	38 1	9 3

In

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
In the Province of			<i>Alentejo.</i>		
<i>Evora.</i>	38 0	11 1	<i>Avis.</i>	38 4	11 1
<i>Elvas.</i>	38 2	11 5	<i>Aliaftiel.</i>	37 2	10 3
<i>Portalegro.</i>	39 0	11 5	<i>St. Jago de Cacem.</i>	37 3	19 0
<i>Villa Vicoja.</i>	38 2	11 4			
<i>Beja, or Bexa.</i>	37 3	10 5	In the Kingdom of		
<i>Olivenza.</i>	38 4	11 5	<i>Algarve.</i>		
<i>Montalva.</i>	39 1	11 5	<i>Silver.</i>	36 5	10 2
<i>Eltramoz.</i>	38 2	11 2	<i>Lagos.</i>	36 3	10 0
			<i>Faro.</i>	36 3	10 4
			<i>Tevila.</i>	36 4	11 0
			<i>Cape St. Vincent.</i>	36 3	9 4

CHAP. V.

France.

FRANCE is bounded on the East by *Italy*, from which it is divided by the River *Var* and the *Alpes*; by *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, the *Franche Comte*, *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries*, which are likewise to the North of it, with the Channel or Narrow Sea that divides it from *England*; on the West by the Ocean, and on the South by the *Pyrenean Hills* and the *Mediterranean*. We shall first describe its Provinces that are washed by the Ocean, proceeding from North to South.

Picardie hath *Amiens* for its Capital City; the other more considerable Towns are *Abbeville*, *Perone*, *Roye*, *Corbie*, *St. Quintin*, *Calais* and *Boulogne*, which two are Sea-Ports; *Soissons*, *Laon*, *Beauvais*, *Montruil*, *Domlans*, *Crecy*, where *Philip de Valois* lost a Battle to the *English*, *Gisors* and *Rhetel*.

Normandy hath *Rouen* its Capital; its other principal Towns are *Evreux*, *Bayeux*, *Caen*, *Diepe*, *Constance*, *Aurancie*, and *Havre de Grace*.

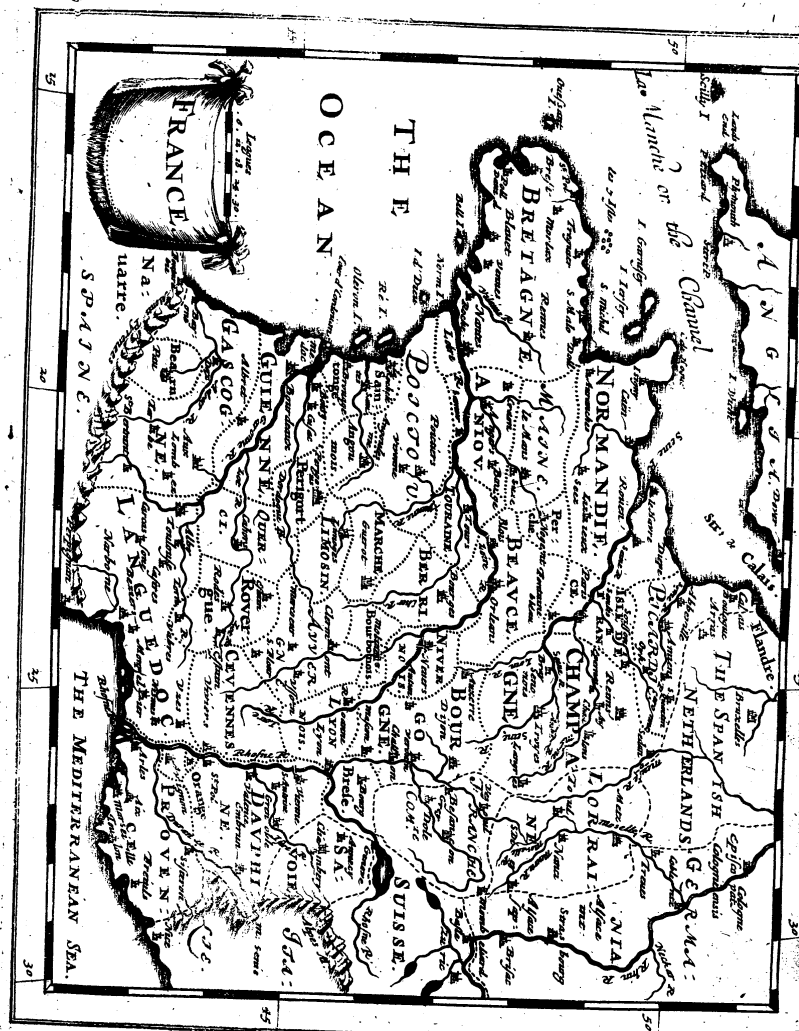
Bretagne whereof *Rennes* is the Capital City, *Nantes*, *Vannes*, *S. Malo*, *Beaufort*, *Lantriguer*, *Brest* and *Blavet*, are its other Towns.

Poitou contains *Poitiers* its chief Towns, *Luson*, *Maillezais*, *Niard*, *Pontenay*, *Chastelleraud*; *Roche* is in the *Aunis*.

Xaintonge hath for its Capital *Xaintes*, where some *Roman* Antiquities are still to be seen; its other Towns are *Blay* and *St. John d'Angeli*.

Guienne hath *Bordeaux* upon the *Garonne* for its principal City; at the mouth of that River stands the Tower of *Cordouan*, a stately building, and serves for a Sea Mark to Ships. Under the name of *Guienne* several Countries are comprehended, as the *Agenois*, where are *Agea*, *Marmande*, *Clairac*; the *Condomis*, where are *Condom* and *Nérac*. The County *D'Armagnac*, where are *Auch* and *Lectoure*; the County of *Cominges*, where are *Verdun*, *Cisfrans* and *Lombez*; the other Towns of *Guienne* are *Bazas*, *Ayres*, *Aqui* and *Bayonne*.

The



The *Basse Navarre* lies at the foot of the *Pyrenées*; its chief Towns are *Pau*, and *St. John de Pied de Port*.

The Principality of *Bern* is likewise at the foot of these Mountains; its Capital is *Pau*, and the other Towns of any note, are *Oleron* and *Lescar*.

Bigorre hath *Tarbes* for its Capital; *Bagueres* is likewise considerable there, because of its hot Baths from whence it has its name.

The County of *Foix* lies at the foot of the same Mountains; besides its chief Town of the same name, it hath the Town of *Pamiers*.

The County of *Roussillon* taken from the *Spaniards* has the same Situation, and *Perpignan* is its Capital.

Languedoc comes next, and stretches along the *Mediterranean* which it hath to the South, being bounded on the North by the Mountains of *Auvergne*. The *Rhône* divides it from *Provence* and *Dauphine* on the East, and *Guienne* borders on it to the West; its Capital City is *Tholouse*, *Montpellier* is the next: the Bishop's seat was at *Maguelonne*, which is now ruined, nothing remaining but two Churches. It stood in an Isle in the middle of a Pool or Lake, which hath Communication with the Sea. This is that Town which *Ptolomy* calls *Agatha*, and which some Geographers take for *Agde*; but that Author calls this last *Agathopolis*, near the *Érauli*, which removes all doubt: besides, that he calls *Agatha* an Isle and City. Now there never was any City in an Isle upon that Coast, except *Maguelonne* alone, which changed its name with the Fate and Wrack of the *Roman Empire*. It is somewhat strange that the greatest Geographers should have been ignorant of this which is so easy to be perceived by any that will consider *Ptolomy* and the Situation of that Country. I make this remark in favour of *Montpellier*, which is enlarged by the Ruins of *Maguelonne*; enriched with its spoils, and adorned with its Bishoprick which was transferred thither by Pope *Paul* the third, in the Reign of *Francis* the first, the Year one thousand five hundred and thirty six. The other Towns of *Languedoc*, are *Narbonne*, an ancient *Roman Colony*, as well as *Nismes*, which by its stately Antiquities still shews what was heretofore the splendor of that place: There is an Amphitheatre, the most entire of any that is to be seen of that kind in the World, a Royal Palace, and some other magnificent Reliques of the *Roman Age*. Four Leagues from this City is a stately Aqueduct, which is called the *Pont du Gard*, because it is upon a River of that name. *Carcasson*, *Béziers*, *Agde*, *Viviers* and *Beaucaire*, famous for the Fair of *Magdalene*, are the other Towns of this Province, which is one of the pleasantest in France.

Provence is divided from *Languedoc*, that lies to the West of it, by the *Rhône*, and from the County of *Nice*, which it hath to the East, by the *Var*; and from *Piemont* by the *Alpes*, it hath the *Mediterranean* to the South, and *Dauphine* to the North: its chief Towns are *Aix* its Capital, *Marseilles*, *Arles*, *Frejus*, *Tholon* one of the best Sea-Ports in France, *Hier* and some others: *St. Maximin* preserves the Body of *Mary Magdalen*.

The County of *Venaissien* that belongs to the Pope is shut in within the limits of this Province, its Towns are *Avignon*, *Carpentras*, *Cavaillon* and *Vaison*.

The

The Principality of *Orange* belonging to the Princes of the House of *Nassau*, who from thence have their Title, is inclosed within the County of *Venaissin*. There is no considerable Town in it, but that of *Orange*, where are the Ruins of an Amphitheater, and a Triumphal Arch of *Marius*.

Dauphine, which is divided from *Languedoc* by the *Rhône*, and from *Piemont* by the *Alpes*, contains these principal Towns following; *Grenoble* its Capital, and *Ambrun*; this upon the *Durance*, and that upon the *Isère*: *Vienna* and *Valence* upon the *Rhône*, both very ancient.

The *Lyonnois* is to the North of *Dauphine*, and *Lions*, one of the greatest and fairest Cities of *France*, is its Capital; it's situated on a point where the *Saône* mingles its still and gentle waters with the rapid streams of the *Rhône*: it hath no other Towns of great note.

Bresse is to the North of the *Lyonnois*; its chief Towns are *Bourg* in *Bresse*, *Montmel*, *Pont de Vaux*, and *St. Julien*.

The Principality of *Dombes*, which belongs to *Mademoiselle* of *Montpensier*, Cousin German to the King of *France*, is inclosed within *Bresse*; the chief Town of it is *Trevoux*.

The Duchy of *Burgundy* lies Northward from the *Lyonnois*, between which and it, are the *Beaujolais*, the chief Town whereof is *Ville Franche*, and the *Maronnais*, that takes its name from the Town of *Maron*: the chief Towns of *Burgundy* are *Dijon* the Capital, *Auxun* an ancient Town, *Chalons* on the *Saône*, *Beaune*, *Semur* and *Langres*; some place *Sens* and *Auxerre* here.

Champaign hath *Burgundy* to the South, and *Picardy* to the North; its chief Towns are *Rheims*, *Troyes*, *Chalons* on the *Marne*, *Bar* on the *Seine*, *Bar* on the *Aube*, *Nogent*, *Chaumont* in *Basigny* and *Joinville*. Seeing *Champaign* joyns *Picardy*, and that we began the Description of the Circuit of *France* by this, we will end it here, that we may view the middle of the Kingdom, and describe the Provinces that lie there, proceeding from North to South.

Brie lies to the West of *Champaign*; its chief Towns are *Meaux*, *Provins*, *Lagny*, *Bricomte-Robert* and *Montereau*.

France, properly so called, lies West from *Frie*, and hath *Picardy* to the North; it comprehends the *Prevostie* and *Vicounty* of *Paris*, the *Isle* of *France*, the *Valois*, the *Hexapreis*, and the *Gustinois*: *Paris* is the Metropolis of all this Kingdom, the Residence of the Kings, and one of the fairest Cities in the World. In the *Isle* of *France* is *St. Denis*, the burying place of the French Kings; *Poissy*, *St. Germain*, and *Montmorency* are the other more remarkable Towns thereof. In the *Valois* are *Crespi*, *Sens*; and *Beauvais*, with the *Beauvoisis*, is by some also plac'd there. In the *Hexapreis* are *Melun*, *Corbeil*, *Morvet*; in the *Gustinois* are *Montargis*, *Nemours*, *Etiampes*, *Nilly-Chaillon* and *Fountainbleau*, where the French King has a stately Houle in a vast Forrēt.

The *Beauvais* hath for chief Towns, *Orléans*, *Chartres*, *Dreux*, *Châteaudun*, *Vandœuvre*, *Meun*, *Nogent le Roy* and *Flai*.

Perche hath for principal Towns, *Nogent Le Retrou*, *Mulot* and *Mors-signe*.

Anjou hath *Angiers*, *Saumur* and *La Flèche*.

Tourain

Tourain hath *Tours*, which gives it the name, *Amboise*, *Loches*, *Chinon*, where *Kablain* was born, *Loudun* and some others.

Sologne hath *Remorantin*, *Gergeau* and *Sully*.

Berry, which is almost in the middle of *France*, hath *Bourges* its chief Town, *Sancerre*, *Issoudun*, *Vierzon*, *Dun Le Roy* and *Selles*.

The *Nivernois* hath *Nevers*.

The *Bourbonnois* hath *Moulins*, *Bourbon L' Ancy*, and *Bourbon L' Archambaud*.

The *Forrest* hath *St. Etienne* de *Feuran*, *Mont Brison*, *Feurs*, and *Rouenne*.

Auvergne is divided into the upper and lower; in this are the Towns of *Clermont*, *Ryons*, *Montferrand*, and the Castle of *Montpensier*: in the upper, *St. Flour* and *Aurillac*.

Limoisin hath *Limoges* its Capital Town, *Segur* and *Chalus*, which are in the upper; and *Tulle*, *Uzerche* and *Brive* in the lower, called otherways *La Marche*.

Quercy hath for Capital *Cabors*, the other considerable Towns are *Montauban* and *Môissac*.

Perigord hath *Perigueux*, *Sarlat*, *Bergerac* and *Miremont*.

Rouergue hath *Rodez*, *Ville Franche*, and *Milland*.

The *Angoulmois*, *Angoulême*, *Chateaux-neuf*, *Coignac* and *Jarnac*, where the bloody Battel was fought in time of *Charles* the Ninth, which bears that name. And this is a brief Description of all the Provinces of *France*.

We must now see what Rivers water it. Those that run into the Ocean are the *Garonne*, the *Charente*, the *Loyre*, the *Seine* and the *Somme*. Into the *Mediterranean* Sea, the *Aude*, the *Erard*, and the *Rhône*.

The *Garonne* hath its source in the *Pyrenean* Hills, runs through *Guienne*, passes by *Thoulouze* and *Bordeaux*, receives into it the *Ariège*, the *Lot*, the *Tarn* and the *Dordogne*, and falls into the Ocean near to *Bordeaux*.

The *Charente* passes by *Angoulême* and *Xaintes*.

The *Loyre* hath its Head in *Languedoc*, among the Mountains of *Vivarez*; from whence it enters into the *Forrests*, and passes by *Rouenne*, where it begins to carry Boats, it runs through the *Bourbonnois*, the *Nivernois*, *Beauvais*, *Tourain* and *Anjou*, passes by *Nevers*, *Orléans*, *Blois*, *Amboise*, *Tours*, *Saumur*, and entering a little into *Bretaign*, and having washed *Nantes*, it discharges it self into the Ocean, carrying with it the *Allier*, the *Clein*, the *Creuse*, the *Cher*, the *Vienne*, the *Mayne*, and many *Rivulets*.

The *Seine* comes out of *Burgundy*, waters *Champaign*, the *Isle* of *France* and *Normandy*; it passes through *Paris*, and by *Rouen*, and being encreased by the *Marne*, the *Yonne*, the *Oyse*, and some other Rivers, it is embraced by the Ocean near *Havre De-grace*.

The *Somme* springs out of *Picardy*, runs through it, and forsakes not that Province till it loseth self in the Ocean, after it hath washed *Amiens*, *Abbeville*, and several other Towns of that Country, from whence the *Escant*, or *Schild*, springs also.

The *Aude* comes from the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and runs by *Carcaffonne* and *Narbonne*.

C

The

The *Erard* comes from the *Severus*, and passes by *Agde*, the *Orb* by *Beziers*, The *Rhône* has its source in Mount *St. Gothard* among the *Alpes*, runs through the Lake of *Geneva*, passes by *Lyons*, *Vienne*, *Valence*, under the *Pont St. Esprit*, by *Avignon*, *Beaucaire*, *Arles*, and receives into it the *Saone*, the *Jure*, the *Drome*, the *Durance*, the *Ardeche*, the *Gardon*; and by its Branches having made an Island which is called *Camargue*, (from *Cajus Marius*, corrupting *Caii Marii Ager*, into *Camargue*,) it falls into the *Mediterranean*.

There are in France fifteen Archbishopsricks, and comprehending *Avignon*, sixteen, which are *Rouen*, *Tours*, *Bordeaux*, *Auch*, *Toulouse*, *Narbonne*, *Arles*, *Aix*, *Arbrun*, *Vienne*, *Lyons*, *Sens*, *Rheims*, *Paris*, *Bourges* and *Avignon*, and above an hundred Bishopsricks.

There are ten ancient Parliaments which are established at *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Renner*, *Bordeaux*, *Pau*, *Toulouse*, *Aix*, *Grenoble*, *Dijon* and *Metz*, and two new ones, the one at *Tourmay* for the French Conquests in the *Neiderlands*, the other at *Besancon* for the *Franchie Comty*.

Its Isles in the Ocean are *Belle-Isle*, on the Coast of *Bretaign*; *Neirnsusfeir* on the Coast of *Poitou*; the Isles of *Re* and *Oleron* on the Coasts of *Aunis* and *Xaintonge*: In the *Mediterranean* are the Isles of *Hieres*, of *St. Margaret*, and *St. Honorat* on the Coast of *Provence*.

Its Mountains besides the *Alpes* and *Pyrenees*, are those of *Anvergne* and *Stevens*, which the Ancients called *Montes Cebenna*, the name not much as yet altered.

There are besides, Mount *Jura*, or *St. Claude*, which is towards *Switzerland*, and Mount *Vogels*, or *Faucilles*, towards the Diocels of *Langres*.

The Catholick Religion is the publick established Religion in France, yet the Protestant is permitted there: And thus, Reader, you have a short draught of a large and flourishing Kingdom, under the Dominion of a great and powerful Prince.

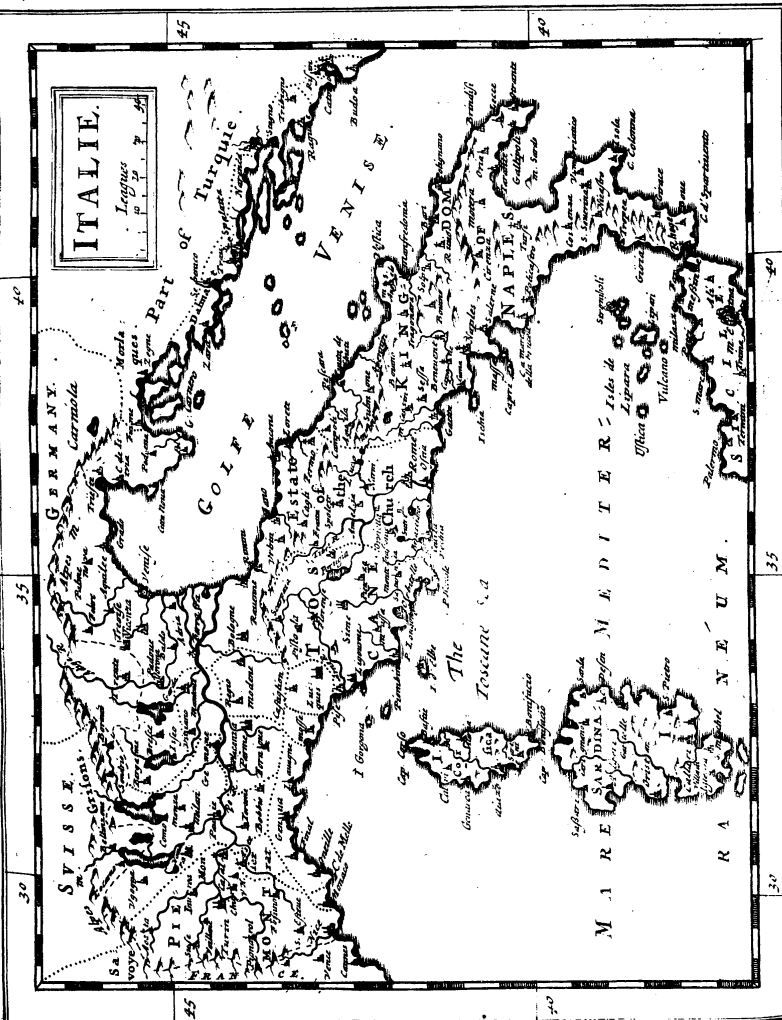
Before we proceed to *Italy*, we must pass over into *Savoy*, which is included within France: This Dutchy belonging to a Prince who carries the Title of it, hath to the North the Lake of *Geneva* and *Switzerland*, to the East *Picmont*, and *Dauphine* to the South and West; the chief Towns of it are *Chambrey* its Capital City, *Montmelian* and *Fenfigny*. The County of *Morienne*, where *St. John* stands, and the *Tarantaise*, where *Monstier* is, which are in the *Alpes*, belong to the Duke of *Savoy*, as well as *Picmont*, and the *Marquisat of Saluces*, of which we shall speak in the Description of *Italy*. *Geneva* lying at the end of a great Lake that carries its name, heretofore belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, but at present it owns no Superior, and is crested into a Commonwealth.

A

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in the Kingdom of France.

In Picardy.			Bray.	Lat.	Long.
	Lat.	Long.	Ay.	48 3	24 2
Calais.	51 1	23 1		49 0	25 2
Bologne.	50 5	23 1			
Abbeville.	50 1	23 1	St. Malo.	In Bretagne.	
Amiens.	49 5	23 4	Dol.	48 5	18 0
St. Quintin.	50 0	25 1	Renner.	48 4	18 3
Perone.	50 0	24 4	Treguier.	48 0	18 3
Oyke	49 4	24 3	Mortaux.	48 4	16 4
			St. Pol de Lion.	48 2	16 0
In Normandy.			Brest.	48 4	15 4
Rouen.	49 3	22 1	Pol David.	48 0	15 2
Diepe.	50 0	22 1	Blauet.	47 4	15 2
Havre de Grace.	49 4	21 1	Vannes.	47 3	16 4
Lizieux.	48 5	21 4	Nantes.	47 2	17 1
Caen.	49 2	20 1	Macbecomr.	47 1	18 5
Isigny.	49 4	19 1	Dieu.	46 5	18 3
Anranches.	48 5	19 0	Isle de Nermontier.	46 4	18 1
Seez.	48 5	20 5	Belle Isle.	47 0	18 0
Isle of Jersey.	49 3	18 1	Isle de Vissant.	47 0	16 4
Isle of Gernsey.	49 4	17 4		48 1	14 2
In Poitou.			Mans.	In Main.	
Poitiers.	46 4	21 0	Suze.	48 0	21 0
Vivonne.	46 3	21 0		47 5	21 0
Rochel.	46 1	19 1			
Isle of Re.	46 1	18 4	Angers.	In Anjou.	
Amboise.	47 2	22 0	Saumer.	47 3	19 5
Guerot.	46 0	23 0	Bauge.	47 1	20 2
			Craon.	47 4	20 5
In the Isle de France.			Tours.	47 5	19 2
Paris.	48 5	23 3		47 2	21 4
Soyffins.	49 3	24 3			
Fountainbleau.	48 3	23 3	Nogent Le Retrou.	In Perche.	
				48 2	21 5
In Champaign.					
Sedan.	49 5	26 1	Nevers.	In the Nivernois.	
Rhemes.	49 2	25 2		46 5	24 1
Espernay.	49 0	25 0			
Chalons.	48 4	25 5	Orleans.	In the Orleansois.	
Troyes.	48 2	25 2	Blois.	47 4	23 0
			C 2	47 4	22 2
				In	

In Bourgogne.			In Gascogne.		
	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Dijon.	47 1	26 2			
Auxerre.	47 2	24 4	Bordeaux.	44 5	19 2
Autun.	46 4	25 2	Bourg.	45 2	19 4
Chalon.	46 3	26 1	Tour de Cordovan.	45 3	18 5
Verdun.	46 4	26 1	Cusac.	45 2	20 0
Mâcon.	46 0	26 0	Albret.	44 2	20 2
			Aux.	43 4	21 0
			Lombes.	43 2	21 2
In Berry.			Dax.	44 0	19 2
Bourges.	47 0	23 1	Bayonne.	43 4	18 2
In the Bourbonnois.			In Low Navar.		
Moulins.	46 1	24 2	Pau.	43 2	19 4
			Tarbe.	43 1	20 3
In the Angoumois.			St. Bertrant.	42 5	21 1
Angoulême.	45 5	20 5			
			In Languedoc.		
In Saintonge.			Toulonse.	43 3	21 5
Saintes.	45 5	19 4	Alby.	43 3	22 3
BroUAGE.	45 4	19 1	Castres.	43 2	22 5
Isle de Oleron.	45 5	18 4	Carcaſſon.	43 0	22 3
			Narbonne.	42 5	23 4
In the Lionnois.			Pezieres.	43 0	24 0
Lyon.	45 4	26 2	Montpellier.	43 1	25 1
Rouanne.	45 5	25 1	Nismes.	43 2	25 3
			Uſes.	43 3	25 3
In Perigort.			Viviers.	44 0	26 0
Perigoux.	45 2	21 3			
			In Rouſſillon.		
In Limofin.			Perpignan.	42 1	23 3
Limoges.	45 4	22 1			
			In Province.		
In Quercy.			Freiuli.	43 0	28 2
Cabors.	44 2	21 3	Tbolon.	42 4	27 4
			Marseille.	42 5	26 5
In Auvergne.			Aix.	43 0	26 5
St. Flour.	44 4	24 2	Arles.	43 0	26 0
Mercaur.	45 0	24 1	Avignon.	43 3	26 1
Uſſon.	45 1	24 4	Orange.	43 4	26 1
Clermont.	45 3	24 1	Sisteron.	43 5	27 5
In Rovergue.			In Dauphine.		
Rodex.	44 1	23 3	Vienne.	45 1	26 4
Elſia.	44 4	23 2	Grenoble.	44 5	27 2
Vabres.	43 4	23 5			St.



CHAP. VI.

Of Geography.

21

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
St. Antoin.	44 5	26 4	St. Paul.	44 0	26 2
Valence.	44 3	26 3	Embrun.	44 3	28 1

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in the Dukedom of Savoy.

In Savoy Proper.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Chambery.	45 1	27 3	Montferr.	45 1	28 1
Montmelian.	45 0	27 4	St. Jacquesme.	45 0 1/2	28 2
Beaufort.	45 1 1/2	28 1	St. Maurice.	45 1	28 3
Aix.	45 2	27 3			
Kumilly.	45 3	27 3	In the Genevais.		
Confien.	45 1	28 0	Geneva.	46 0	27 4
Milan.	45 1	27 4	Anuecy.	45 4	27 4
L'Escheller.	45 0	27 2	Alby.	45 3	27 4
			Tbonne.	45 3	28 0

In Eugey.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
St. Genis de Hofte.	45 1	27 1	In Fanfigny.		
Yenne.	45 2	27 2	La Bonne Ville.	45 4	27 5
			Chuse.	45 4	28 1
			Salanche.	45 3	28 2

In Mauricenna.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
La Chambre.	44 5	28 0	In Cbablai.		
St. Jean de Maurien.	44 4	28 0	Tbonon.	46 0	28 0 1/2
Madane.	44 4	28 2	Ripaille.	46 0	28 1
Lafneburg.	44 5	28 4	Evian.	46 0	28 2
Mount Cenis.	44 4	29 0	St. Jingo.	46 0	28 3
			Aux.	45 5	28 2

CHAP. VI.

Italy.

ITALY hath on the West the River *Var* and the *Alpes* which divide it from *France*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*; it is divided from *Germany* by the same Mountains on the North, on part of which side also is the Gulf of *Venice*: it hath to the East the *Ionian Sea*, and to the South the Sea of *Trifany*. This Region resembles the Leg and Thigh of a man, or (if you had rather) a Boot.

The *Apennine Hills* stretch along the whole length of it; and it is divided into several states under the Dominion of divers Princes. The Pope possesses the

the Ecclesiastick State, in which are the Campania of *Rome*, the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, the Duchies of *Spoleto*, *Urbino* and *Ferrara* the Mark of *Ancona*, *Romania* and the *Boulognois*: and in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Benevent*. The King of *Spain* possesses the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and some places on the side of *Tuscany*, with the Marquisat of *Final*, on the Frontiers of *Genoa*. The Duke of *Florence* is Master of the greatest part of *Tuscany*. The Duke of *Savoy* holds *Piemont*, the Marquisat of *Saluces*, and the County of *Nice*. The Duke of *Parma*, the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and the Dutchy of *Castro*. The Duke of *Mantua*, the Dutchy of *Mantua* and *Monferrat*. The Duke of *Modena*, the Duchies of *Modena* and *Regio*. The Prince of *Massa* the Principality that gives him the Title. The Prince of *Mirandola*, the Principality of the same name. The Bishop of *Trent* is Prince of his own Bishoprick: it contains four Republicks, two that are great, to wit, of *Venice* and *Genoa*, and two lesser, of *Lucca* and *St. Marin*. The Republick of *Venice* possesses part of *Istria*, (the rest belonging to the House of *Austria*) *Frioli*, the Mark *Trevifane*, *il Dogado*, the *Padonan*, the *Veronise*, the *Vicentin*, the *Bressian*, and the *Bergamaske*. The Republick of *Genoa* possesses that which is called *Riviera di Genoa*; that of *Lucca* but little, and that of *St. Marin* less. We are now to take a view of all these States in order, Coasting along by the Sea which environs that sweet Country, and proceeding from West to East.

Having passed the *Var*, we come into the County of *Nice*, wherein is a City of the same name, and that of *Villa Franca*.

Monaco which belongs to its own Prince; the Marquisat of *Final* with a Town of the same name.

The *Riviera de Genoa*, wherein are the Metropolis of *Genoa*, (which is called in *Italian*, *La Superba*, the Stately, and is one of the most beautiful Towns in *Italy*), *Savona*, *Albenga*, and some others.

Tuscany is separated from the *Riviera de Genoa* by *La Macra*; it reaches to the Campania of *Rome* on the East, and has that Sea which carries its name on the South, and the *Apennines* on the North. The Duke of *Florence* who takes the Title of great Duke of *Tuscany*, is Master of the greatest part of it. The chief Towns in his Territories are *Florence*, the Capital City, *Pisa*, *Siena*, *Volterra*, *Pistoia*, and *Lecore*, a Sea-Port Town. The small State of the Republick of *Lucca*, the Principality of *Massa*, and the *Stato delli Presidi*, in which are the Towns *Orbitello*, *Porto Ercole*, and *Piombino*, that belong to the King of *Spain*, are in *Tuscany*; as also the Dutchy of *Castro*, which belongs to the Duke of *Parma*, having a Town of the same name, and the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, wherein are *Viterbo*, *Montefiascone*, and some others: *Aquapendente*, *Perugia* near a Lake that bears its name. *Orvieto* and *Civita Vecchia*, a fair Port where the Pope keeps his Gallies, are likewise in *Tuscany*.

The Campania of *Rome*, in ancient times called *Latinum*, hath to the East *La Terra d' Lavoro* of the Kingdom of *Naples*, to the South, the Sea, to the West *Tuscany*, from which it is separated by the *Tibre*, and to the North *Abruzzo*; its Capital City is *Rome*, so famous that none can compare with it: heretofore it gave Laws to the whole World almost, and at present extends

its

its power farther than ever, seeing the Popes exercise their Authority in *America*, where the Consuls and Emperors of *Rome* were never known: There are many prints of its ancient splendor still extant, as the *Pantheon*, which goes by the name of *Santa Maria Rotunda*, the Pillars of *Trajan* and *Antonin*, Amphitheaters, Baths, Aqueducts, and many other stately remains of Antiquity, which by their Ruins publish the *Roman* Magnificence and Grandeur: it stands upon the *Tiber*, at the mouth of which River is the Town of *Offia*. The other Towns of the Campania of *Rome*, are *Tivoli*, formerly *Tybur*, where are excellent Waters, *Avagnia*, *Palatine*, which is the ancient *Prenefte*, *Veletri*, heretofore *Velitrae*, where *Augustus* was born, *Terracine*, and some others.

The Kingdom of *Naples* is bounded on the West, by the State of the Church, and on all other sides by the Sea; to wit, the Sea of *Tuscany* on the South, that of *Ionian* on the East, and the Gulf of *Venice* on the North: it is divided into several Provinces; on the *Tuscan* Sea are, *Terra di Lavoro*, of which *Naples* is the Capital City, that hath a good Port, the others are, *Capoue*, *Puffoli*, *Cajette*, and *Baie* that is ruined: The Principality wherein *Salerno* is, *Calabria* that contains *Cosenza* and *Regio*. The *Basilicate* and Principality of *Taranto*, lie on the *Ionian* Sea; and on the Gulf of *Venice*, the Country of *Otranto*, that has a Town of the same name, and the Land of *Bari*, in which are *Bari* and *Brindisi*: *Apulia*, wherein is *Manfredonia*; *Abruzzo*, whereof the Capital Town is *aquila*: And in that Province also is the Dutchy of *Benevento* that belongs to the Church.

The Mark of *Ancona* lies likewise on the Gulf of *Venice*, in which is a Town of the same name, and that of our Lady of *Loretto*, that is much frequented upon the account of Devotion.

Next after comes *Romania*; its Capital City is *Ravenna*, and the others are, *Faenza*, *Forli* and *Imola*.

The *Boulognois* has *Bononia* for its Capital, which is one of the fairest Cities of *Italy*: The Dutchy of *Ferrara* with its Metropolis of the same name is Situated on the *Po*.

The Dutchy of *Venice*, wherein is comprehended that delicate City built upon *Piles* in the Sea.

Frioli, where are *Udina*, and the Ruins of *Aquileia*.

Istria, which belongs partly to the *Venetians*, and partly to the Archdukes of *Austria*, bounds *Italy* on that side; the chief Towns of it are, *Cabod' Istria*, *Tergeste*, *Parentia* and *Pola*.

The Marque, or Mark *Trevifane*, hath *Trevisa*, *Verona* and *Vicenza*.

The Bishoprick of *Trent* stretches along the *Alpes*; and its chief City is famous for the last Council held there: the Bishoprick of *Bellona* is in the same Province also.

The Dutchy of *Milan* hath the *Alpes* on the North, *Piemont* on the West, *Parma* on the South, and the *Venetian* State on the East; *Milan* its Capital, is one of the greatest Towns of *Europe*, and its Castle one of the best Fortresses: in the same Province are also *Pavia*, *Cremona*, *Novarra*, *Lodi*, *Como* and *Vigevano*. The Metropolis of *Piemont*, is *Turin* on the *Po*, a lovely City where

where the Dukes of *Savoy* keep their Court : *Pignerol* a strong place belonging to *France*, is in the same Province. *Carmagnole* is the chief Town of the Marquisat of *Saluces*, as *Casal* is in *Monferrat*.

The Dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Modena* and *Regio*, have their Capital Cities of the same names.

The Dutchy of *Mantua* hath likewise a City of the same name, built in the middle of a Lake on the River *Mince*.

These Dutchies that we have now named, lie in that part of *Italy* which the *Romans* called *Gallia Cisalpina*, because the *Gauls* were planted there, and that as to them it was on this side of the *Alpes* ; it was afterwards called *Lombardy*, from the *Lombards* that Conquered it, which name it still retains : it is on the South shut up by the *Apennine Hills*, the *Alpes* on the North and West, and by the Gulf of *Venice* and the River *Pisaura*, or *Foglia*, on the East. A great part of the *Venetian State* lies in that Region, as *Crema* a strong Town, *Bergamo* with its Territory, and *Fresse*, or *Brescia*, with its Dependances.

The Dutchy of *Spoletto*, and that of *St. Urbin*, which belongs to the Holy See, have each of them a Capital Town of the same name, and are situated upon the *Apennine Mountains* in the Center of *Italy*. In the first is the Town of *Affise*, where *St. Francis* was born ; within the second is enclosed the little Republick of *St. Marin*, under the Protection of the Pope.

The chief Rivers of *Italy* that fall into the *Mediterranean*, are the *Var*, which runs through the County of *Nice*, and divides it from *Provence* ; the *Magra*, which divides *Liguria*, called *Riviera di Genoa*, from *Tuscany* ; the *Arno*, that passes by *Florence* and *Pisa* ; the *Tiber*, that runs by *Rome*, and is augmented by *Teverone* and *Chiara* ; the *Garigliano*, heretofore *Liris*, and the *Vulturno*.

Into the Gulf of *Venice* fall, *Lofanto*, *Pescara*, and *Tronto*, which are in the Kingdom of *Naples* ; the *Foglia*, that is in the Mark of *Ancona*.

Rubicon, at present, *Pisatello*, that heretofore divided *Gallia Cisalpina* from the West of *Italy*.

The *Po*, which is the greatest River of *Italy*, and rises in Mount *Vizzo*, one of the *Alpes* ; it passes by *Turin*, and through the Dutchy of *Milan*, goes into the Lands of *Mantua*, and *Ferrara*, and from thence into the Gulf of *Venice* ; having swallowed up in its passage the *Doria*, the *Tezin*, the *Ada*, the *Ogliu*, the *Mince*, the *Taner*, and several other Rivers.

The *Adige* passes by *Trent* and *Verona*.

The *Brenta* passes by *Padua*.

Tagliamento and *Lizousa* wash *Friuli* ; *Rizano Istria* ; and *Arsa* divides it from *Dalmatia*.

There are considerable Lakes in *Italy* : in *Lombardy* is the Lake *Major*, heretofore called *Verbanus*, out of which comes the *Tezin*.

The Lake of *Como*, anciently called *Larius*, out of which comes the *Ada* ; the Lake of *Iseo*, whence comes the *Ogliu* ; the Lake of *Lugano*, and another called *de Garda*, which produces the *Mince*.

In *Tuscany* is the Lake *Thrasimene*, at present called the Lake of *Perugia*; the Lake *Vulsin*, now of *Balsena*, and the Lake of *Bracciano*, heretofore *Sabuttinus*.

In the *Campania* of *Rome*, are the Lake *Fucin*, the Lake *Fundi*, and the Lake *Albanus*, now called *Lago di Castello Gandolfo*.

The chief Islands of this Country, are *Elbe*, *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, *Iscbia*, *Caprea*, *Sicily*, and some others.

The Isle of *Elbe* is near the Shoar of *Tuscany*: it hath a Town called *Cosmopolis*, and a Mountain of Leadstone: it belongs partly to the great Duke of *Tuscany*, and partly to the King of *Spain*.

Corfica is over against the *Riviera* of *Genoa*, and belongs to that Republick; its chief Town is *La Bastia*, and best Port that of *St. Boniface*.

Sardinia is divided from *Corfica* by an Arm of the Sea; it lies to the South of *Corfica*, and belongs to the King of *Spain*: the chief Town of it is *Calari*, and the others are *Oritagna*, *Sassari* and *Algeri*.

Near to *Naples* is the Isle of *Iscbia*, with a Fort of the same name, and *Caprea*, famous for the Residence of *Tiberius*, is likewise there.

Sicily is the greatest Island of the *Mediterranean*, it is dis-joynd from *Italy*, (to which it is thought to have been anciently united) by a narrow Branch of the Sea, called the *Fare of Messina*; the chief Towns of it are *Palermo*, its Capital, the Residence of the Viceroy, *Messina*, *Trepano*, *Girgenti*, *Syracusa*, and *Catanea*, near to which is the famous Mount *Ætna* that vomiteth out fire, called at present Mount *Gibello*: this Island belongs to the King of *Spain*.

The Isles of *Lipare* are not far from this, some of which cast out Fire.

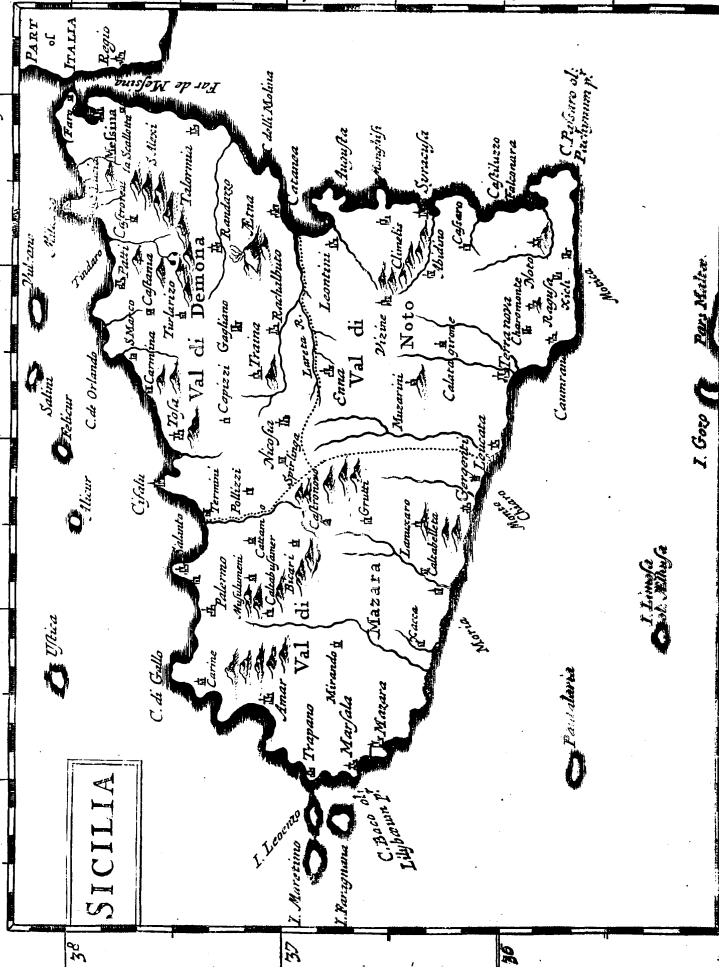
In the Gulf of *Venice*, and near to Mount *Gargan*, are the Isles of *Diomedes*, at present of *Santa Maria del Trinita*.

The Mountains of *Italy* are the *Alpes* that limit it, and the *Apennine* Hills that run through it. Not far from *Naples* is Mount *Vesuvius*, which hath often cast out Fire, but not at present, it is now called *Monte di Sommo*, and produces excellent Wine. In *Apulia* is Mount *Gargan*, now di *Santo Angelo*.

There is no Religion but the Roman Catholick professed in *Italy*: and the least Towns of it are Bishopricks.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Principal Places in the Territories of *Italy*.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
1. In the Kingdom of Naples.			<i>Matra</i>	40 4	41 0
<i>Regio</i>	37 5	40 1	<i>Taranto</i>	40 3	41 3
<i>Cape Spartivento</i>	37 4	40 4	<i>Otranto</i>	40 1	42 2
<i>St. Severina</i>	39 1	41 1	<i>Brindisi</i>	40 4	42 1
<i>Cosensa</i>	39 3	40 3	<i>Bari</i>	41 2	40 4
<i>Policastro</i>	40 0	39 3	<i>Benevent</i>	41 1	38 5
<i>Salerno</i>	40 4	38 5	<i>Manfredonia</i>	41 4	39 4
<i>Gallipoli</i>	40 1	42 1	<i>Naples</i>	40 5	38 4
<i>Cirenza</i>	40 4	40 1	<i>Aversa</i>	41 0	38 1
			D		
			<i>Capua</i>		



	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Capua	41 1	38 2	Verona	45 1	33 1
Gaeta	41 2	37 3	Garda	45 2	32 5
Boiano	41 4	38 2	Brescia	45 1	32 2
Pescara	42 4	38 1	Iseo	45 0	32 0
Chiatta	42 3	38 1	Bergama	45 2	31 4

2. In the Estate of the Church.

Rome	41 4	36 3	Felice	46 1	34 0
Ostia	41 3	36 5	Vicenza	45 4	33 5
Mont Fiascone	42 0	35 4	Trieste	46 0	36 4
Bracciano	41 4	36 0	Citta Nova	45 1	36 3
Civita Vecchia	41 3	35 4	Pola	44 5	37 0
Orvieto	42 1	36 0	Zara	44 3	39 1
Perugia	42 4	35 2	Sebenico	44 3	39 5
Spalatto	42 4	36 1	Spalatto	44 0	40 2
Narni	42 2	36 2	Narenza	44 0	42 0

The Isles.

Fermo	43 0	37 1	Corfu	38 4	44 4
Ancona	43 3	36 5	Cefalonia	36 5	46 3
Loreto	43 2	37 0	Zant	36 2	46 4
Urbino	43 3	35 3			
Fano	43 4	35 5			

5. In Piedmont.

Cagli	43 1	35 5	Turin	44 2	29 4
Ravenna	44 0	34 5	Susa	44 4	29 0
Kimini	43 5	35 1	Aste	44 0	30 2
Ferrara	44 4	34 4	Nice	42 5	29 2
Bologna	44 0	34 0	Inurea	44 4	39 5

3. In the Dukedom of Florence.

Florence	43 0	34 2	Aosta	45 2	29 1
Pistoia	43 1	34 0	Monaco	43 5	29 4
Scarpeta	43 3	34 2	Pignerol	44 0	29 1
Lucca	43 0	33 3	Cibier	44 1	30 0
Pisa	42 4	33 1	Fossano	43 4	29 5
Legorn	42 3	33 2	Oneglia	43 0	30 1

Stena

Pienza

Piombo Port

Orbiello

Port Hercule

Maffa

4. In the Estate of Venice.

Venice	45 2	34 4	Milan	44 5	30 5
Adria	45 0	34 3	Pavia	44 3	31 0
Pudova	45 2	34 1	Como	45 1	31 0
			Novara	44 5	30 3
			Lodi	44 5	31 4
			Bobbio	43 5	31 4

Toriona

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Tortona	44 0	31 0	Trapani	36 5	36 0
Ugogna	45 3	30 0	Marsala	36 4	36 0
			Palermo	37 2	37 0
			Milazzo	38 0	39 2

7. In the Estate of Genoa.

Cape de Meli	42 5	30 1			
Final	43 2	30 3			
Genoa	43 3	31 0			
Lavagne	43 2	31 4			

Isles of Lipari.

			Stromboli	38 4	39 1
			Felice	38 0	37 5
			Lipari	38 1	38 5
			Volcano	38 1	38 4
			Alicur	38 0	37 3
			Ustica	38 0	36 4

8. In the Dutchy of Modena.

Modena	44 0	33 4			
Reggio	44 0	33 0			

9. In the Dutchy of Mantua.

Mantua	44 5	33 1			
Ugliano	44 5	32 3			

In the Island of Sardinia.

			Cagliari	37 5	32 2
			Sarda	39 2	32 1
			Sassari	39 2	31 4
			Algeri	39 0	31 4
			Oristagni	38 2	31 3
			Villa de Iglesia	37 3	31 5

10. In the Dutchy of Parma.

Parma	44 0	32 4			
Foronovo	43 5	32 3			
Placenza	44 1	31 5			

In the Kingdom of Sicily.

Faro	38 0	39 5	Bonifacio	40 0	32 3
Messina	37 5	39 5	Aleria	41 0	32 3
Termini	37 1	37 3	Castell	41 3	32 2
Catania	37 0	39 2	Cape Corso	41 5	32 2
Augusta	36 4	39 2	Calvi	41 1	32 0
Syracusa	36 2	39 2	Ajazzo	40 3	30 2
Nota	35 5	39 1	Genarca	41 0	31 4
Cape Passaro	35 4	39 4			
Agrigento or Girgeni	36 1	37 4	Isle of Elba	41 4	33 3
Mazara	36 3	36 2	Isle Gorgona	42 2	32 4

CHAP. VII.

The Low-Countries.

BEFORE we pass into *Germany*, we must view the *Low Countries*, because they lie between it and *France*. They have *Germany* to the East and North, the Ocean to the West, and *France* to the South. They are divided into seventeen Provinces, to wit, four Dutchies, seven Counties, five Signiorities or Lordships, and the Marquisat of the holy Empire. The Dutchies are *Brabant*, the Capital of which is *Brussels*, the Residence of the Governours of the *Low-Countries* for the King of *Spain*; its other Towns are *Lowain*, *Antwerp*, *Boisledue*, and many others.

The Dutchy of *Limbourg*, which hath a Capital of the same name.

The Dutchy of *Luxembourg* which hath its principal Town of the same name also: its other considerable Towns are *Arlon*, *Tbionville*, *Danvilliers* and *Montmedy*.

The Dutchy of *Guelldres* that hath a Town likewise of the same name, and *Nimeguen* a place of importance.

The County of *Flanders* hath *Ghent* for its Capital; the other considerable Towns are *Bruges*, *Ipre*, *Courtray*, and (upon the Sea) *Sluise*, *Newport*, *Ostend*, *Dunkirk* and *Graveline*; which two last belong to the Crown of *France*.

The County of *Artois* hath *Arras* for Capital, belonging likewise to *France*, the other Towns are *Beauvaune*, *Bethune*, and *St. Omer*, taken in the late Wars by the French.

The County of *Hainault* has *Mons* for Capital, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Mariembourg* and *Landrecy*.

The County of *Namur* hath its Capital of the same name, *Bouvincs* and *Charlemont*.

The County of *Zutphen* hath its chief Town of the same name also: it is comprehended under the Dutchy of *Guelldres*.

The County of *Holland* hath very fair Cities, as *Amsterdam* its chief, *Harlem*, *Leyden*, *Dord*, *Rotterdam*, and several others. The *Hague* is but a Town, yet there the Assembly of the States, and Court of the Prince of *Orange* are kept.

The County of *Zealand* is composed of several Isles, made by the branches of the *Efsaut*, or *Scheld*; the chief is the Isle of *Walkeren*, in which are the Towns of *Middleburg* and *Flushing*.

The Marquisat of the Holy Empire is no more but the City and Territory of *Antwerp*, comprehended under *Brabant*.

The Signiory or Province of *Malines* contains likewise only the Town of the same name, with its Territory inclosed within *Brabant*.

The Signiory or Province of *Utrecht* hath a large and beautiful Town of the same name, and besides *Rhenen*, *Amersfort*, *Montfort* and *Wijk* at *Duerstede*. The



HOLLAND
or the United
PROVINCES.



52 25 26 27 28 53

The Signiory or Province of *Over Iffel* is so called, because in respect of the other Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, it is on the other side of the *Iffel*, which is a branch of the *Rhine*, and is by the Latins called *Transissulana*: its Towns are *Deventer*, *Swoll*, *Campen*, *Steenwick*, *Cowerden*, and *Oldenzael*.

The Signiory or Province of *West-Frisland* hath these remarkable Towns, *Lewarden*, *Dockum*, *Franiker*, *Staaten*, and *Harlingen*.

The Signiory or Province of *Groningen*, hath the Town which gives it its name, and another small Town called *Dam*.

The *Low-Countries* are watered with pleasant Rivers, which are the *Scheld*, the *Mense*, and the *Rhine*; the *Scheld* hath its Source in *Picardy*, passes by *Valenciennes*, *Tournay*, *Ghent* and *Antwerp*; and having embraced the Isles of *Zealand*, and received the supplies of the *Lys*, the *Lieue*, the *Dender*, the *Rupel*, and some other Rivers, it falls into the Ocean.

The *Mense* cometh from the Mount of *Vange* in the Diocess of *Langres*, passes by *Charlemont*, *Bouvincs*, *Namur*, *Maastricht*, *Grave*, and joining with the *Wabal*, one of the Branches of the *Rhine*, it receives the *Sambre* and some other Rivers.

We shall speak of the *Rhine* when we treat of *Germany*.

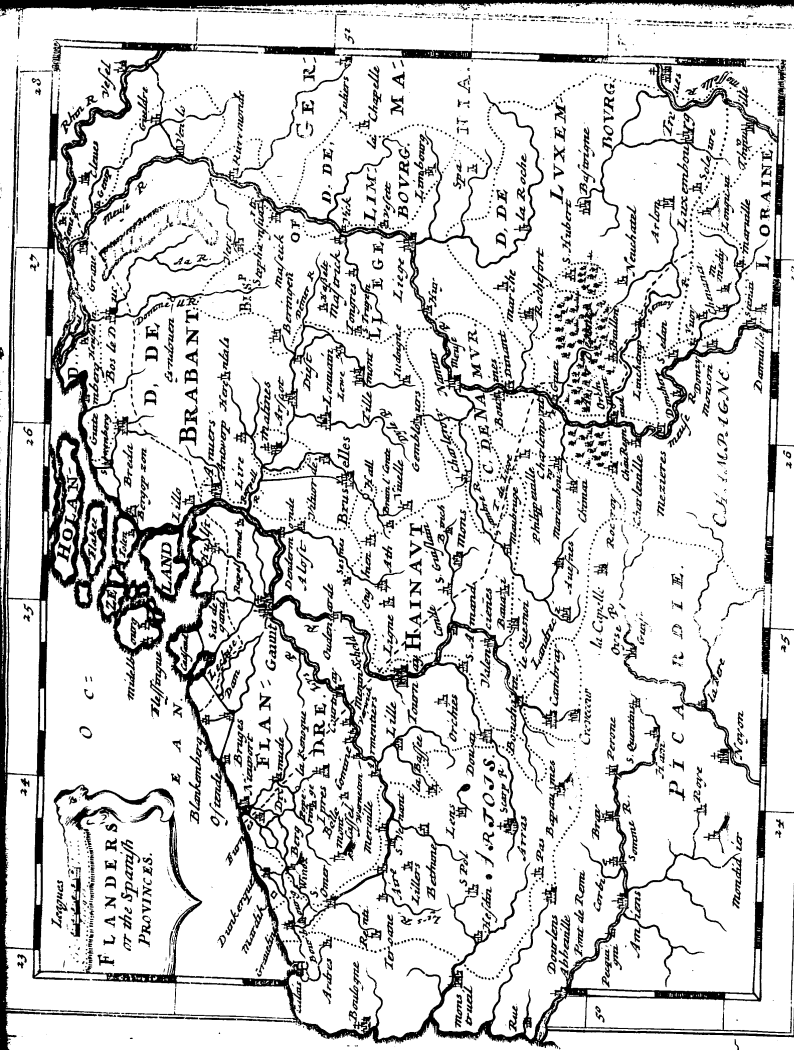
The nineteen Provinces, or *Low-Countries*, falling to the Crown of *Spain* by *Mary*, Heiress of the House of *Burgundy*, some of them Revolted, and erected themselves into a Commonwealth, by the name of the States of the United Provinces, commonly called the States of *Holland*: they are composed of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iffel*, *West-Friesland*, *Groningen*, *Guel-dres*, and *Zutphen*. The Assembly of the States General is held at the *Hague*, and since their settlement, the Princes of *Orange* have been the Generals of their Armies. *Calvins* Reformation is the Religion publicly established; but the *Catholic*, *Lutheran*, *Anabaptist*, *Socinian*, and many other Religions are tolerated there.

The *French* in the late Wars Conquered many considerable places of the *Spanish Netherlands*, some of which have been made over to that Crown, by the *Spaniard*, in the last Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nimeguen*; so that the *Spanish* Interest in these Provinces is at present much impaired and weakened.

Before we proceed further, it is to be observed, that the *Cambresis* and *Bishoprick* of *Liege* are inclosed within the *Low Countries*.

The *Cambresis* lies between *Artois* and *Hainault*, and hath *Picardy* to the South: the City of *Cambray* that gives it the name is a spacious and fair Town, belonging now to the *French* King.

The *Bishoprick* of *Liege* hath to the North and West *Brabant*, *Luxemburg* on the South, and *Limbourg* on the East. The City of *Liege* is very fair and spacious, lying on the *Mense*; the Bishop of it is Sovereign Prince of all his Diocess, which comprehends the Dutchy of *Bouillon*, the Towns of *Mosyk* and *Tongres*, with the Burrough of *Spa*, famous for its Medicinal Waters.



A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in the Netherlands.

In the French Conquests in *Artois*.

In the French Conquests in <i>Artois</i> .			<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
			<i>Valenciennes</i>	50 2	24 5
			<i>Bouchain</i>	50 1	24 3
<i>Arras</i>	50 1	23 5	<i>Bavay</i>	50 2	25 1
<i>Lens</i>	50 3	24 0	<i>Maubeuge</i>	50 2	25 2
<i>Beihune</i>	50 4	23 5	<i>Chymay</i>	50 0	25 4
<i>St. Pol</i>	50 2	23 3	<i>Avesnes</i>	50 1	25 2
<i>Bapaumes</i>	50 1	24 0	<i>Quefnoy</i>	50 2	25 0
<i>Pas</i>	50 1	23 4	<i>Landreay</i>	50 1	25 0
<i>Renti</i>	50 4	23 1	<i>Philipville</i>	50 2	25 5
<i>Hesdin</i>	50 2	23 1	<i>Mariembourg</i>	50 1	25 5
<i>Teroane</i>	50 4	23 2			
<i>Lillers</i>	50 4	23 4			
<i>St. Omers</i>	50 5	23 2			
<i>Ayre</i>	50 4	23 4			
<i>St. Venant</i>	50 4	23 5			

In the County of <i>Namour</i> .			<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	
			<i>Charlemont</i>	50 1	26 1
			<i>Buillon</i>	50 0	26 3
			<i>Cambrey</i>	50 1	24 3

In Flanders.

<i>Graveling</i>	51 1	23 1
<i>Bourbourg</i>	51 0	23 1
<i>Mordyke</i>	51 1	23 2
<i>Dunkirk</i>	51 1	23 3
<i>Winoxberg</i>	51 0	23 3
<i>Mont-Cassel</i>	50 5	23 4
<i>Armentiers</i>	50 4	24 0
<i>Furnes</i>	51 1	23 5
<i>Ipre</i>	51 0	24 1
<i>Poperingen</i>	51 0	23 5
<i>Belle</i>	50 5	24 0
<i>Warleton</i>	50 5	24 1
<i>Conimes</i>	50 5	24 2
<i>Warwick</i>	50 5	24 2
<i>Menin</i>	50 5	24 3
<i>Lille</i>	50 4	24 2
<i>Le Poffe</i>	50 3	24 0
<i>Orchies</i>	50 3	24 3
<i>Tournay</i>	50 4	24 4
<i>Duvay</i>	50 2	24 2
<i>St. Amand</i>	50 3	24 4

In Hannault.

<i>Conde</i>	50 3	25 0
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In the County of *Namour*.

<i>Charlemont</i>	50 1	26 1
<i>Buillon</i>	50 0	26 3
<i>Cambrey</i>	50 1	24 3
<i>Chasteau Cambresis</i>	50 0	24 5
<i>Crevecœur</i>	50 0	24 3

In the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

<i>Tbionville</i>	49 3	27 4
<i>Montmedy</i>	49 3	26 5
<i>Marville</i>	49 3	27 0

In the Spanish Flanders.

<i>Newport</i>	51 2	24 0
<i>Dixmude</i>	51 1	24 0
<i>Ostend</i>	51 2	24 1
<i>Bruges</i>	51 2	24 2
<i>Courtray</i>	50 5	24 3
<i>Gaunt</i>	51 1	25 0
<i>Damm</i>	51 2	24 2
<i>Blankenburg</i>	51 3	24 2
<i>Dendermond</i>	51 1	25 3
<i>Rupelmond</i>	51 2	25 3
<i>Alst</i>	51 0	25 3
<i>Oudenard</i>	51 0	25 0

In Erabant.

<i>Brussels</i>	50 5	25 4
<i>Vilvorden</i>	51 0	25 5
<i>Malines, or Mechlin</i>	51 1	25 5

Antwerp

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
<i>Antwerp</i>	51 2	25 4	<i>Tongres</i>	50 5	26 5
<i>Lovain</i>	51 0	26 0	<i>Vijss</i>	50 5	27 1
<i>Nivelle</i>	50 4	25 4	<i>Hasselt</i>	51 0	26 4
<i>Gembours</i>	50 4	26 0	<i>Mafeyck</i>	51 1	27 1
<i>Judoign</i>	50 4	26 3			
<i>Tikemont</i>	50 5	26 2	In the Estates of the United Provinces in Flanders.		
<i>Lewe</i>	51 0	26 3			
<i>Deift</i>	51 1	26 2	<i>Cadfan</i>	51 3	24 4
<i>Arscot</i>	51 1	26 1	<i>Hulste</i>	51 2	25 2
<i>Herentals</i>	51 2	26 2	<i>Sas de Gaunt</i>	51 2	25 0
<i>Lire</i>	51 2	26 0	<i>Lillo</i>	51 3	25 3
			<i>Sluce</i>	51 2	24 4

In Hannault.

<i>Hall</i>	50 5	25 4
<i>Engbien</i>	50 5	25 2
<i>Brain le Comte</i>	50 4	25 3
<i>Mons</i>	50 3	25 2
<i>St. Guislain</i>	50 3	25 1
<i>Binch</i>	50 3	25 3
<i>Aib</i>	50 5	25 1
<i>Ligue</i>	50 4	25 0

In Brabant.

<i>Bergen op Zoom</i>	51 3	25 3
<i>Breda</i>	51 4	26 0
<i>Bois le duc</i>	51 4	26 3
<i>Ravestein</i>	51 5	26 5
<i>Grave</i>	51 5	27 0

In Zealand.

<i>Middlebourg</i>	51 3½	24 5
<i>Flushing</i>	51 3	24 5
<i>Hilvoet sluce</i>	51 5	25 2
<i>Bremers haven</i>	51 4	25 0
<i>Brille</i>	52 0	25 1
<i>Tolen</i>	51 4	25 2
<i>Somerdike</i>	51 5	25 2
<i>Goree</i>	51 5	25 1

In the Earldom of Holland.

<i>Amsterdam</i>	52 3	26 0
<i>Harlem</i>	52 3	25 4
<i>Leyden</i>	52 1	25 4
<i>Hague</i>	52 1	25 2
<i>Deift</i>	52 0½	25 2
<i>Rotterdam</i>	52 0	25 4
<i>Dart</i>	51 5	25 5
<i>Gouda</i>	52 1	25 5
<i>Gorcum</i>	51 5	26 1
<i>Heusden</i>	51 5	26 2
<i>Gertrudenburg</i>	51 4	26 0
<i>Moyden</i>	52 2	26 1
<i>Narden</i>	52 2	26 3

In

In Namour.

<i>Namour</i>	50 3	26 2
<i>Bovines</i>	50 2	26 1
<i>Charleroy</i>	50 3	25 5

In the Dutchy of Limburg.

<i>Limburg</i>	50 4	27 3
<i>Mastrick</i>	51 0	27 1

In the Dutchy of Luxembourg.

<i>Luxembourg</i>	49 4	27 4
<i>Arlon</i>	49 5	27 2
<i>Nivichatel</i>	49 5	26 5
<i>Marche</i>	50 2	26 5
<i>La Roche</i>	50 2	27 1
<i>Bastoyne</i>	50 0	27 2

In the Country of Leige.

<i>Leige</i>	50 4	27 0
<i>Huy</i>	50 4	26 4
<i>Binant</i>	50 2	26 2
<i>St. Hubert</i>	50 1	26 5
<i>St. Truyen</i>	50 5	26 3

In North Holland.

	Lat.	Long.	Oldenzeel	Lat.	Long.
Alkmaar	52 5	25 5	Steenwick	52 3	28 2
Medenblick	52 5	26 2	Meppel	52 0	27 2
Eukhofen	52 5	26 3		52 5	27 3
Horn	52 5	26 1			
Edam	52 4	26 1			
Monikdam	52 3½	26 1			

In the Dutchy of Gueldres.

	Lat.	Long.	Harderwick	Lat.	Long.
Leuwarden	53 2	27 0	Huitem	52 4	27 1
Dockum	53 3	27 1	Arnhem	52 0½	27 0
Staveren	53 1	26 4	Seenkjeconfe	51 5½	27 2
Harlingen	53 2	26 4	Bommel	51 5	26 3
Frautker	53 2	26 5	Tiel	51 5½	26 4
Bolswart	53 1½	26 5	Nimwegen	52 0	27 0
			Grave	51 5	27 0
			Gueldres	51 3	27 4
			Venlo	51 2	27 3
			Genep	51 5	27 1

In the Lordship of Croningen.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Groningen	53 2	27 5			
Damm	53 3	28 0			
Delfzeil	53 3	28 1			

In the Lordship of Utrecht.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Utrecht	52 1	26 2			
Amersfort	52 2	26 4			

In the Province of Over-Iffel.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Deventer	52 3	27 3			
Zovill	52 4½	27 2			
Campen	52 4	27 1			
Coverdeu	53 0	28 0			

The Islands adjoining.

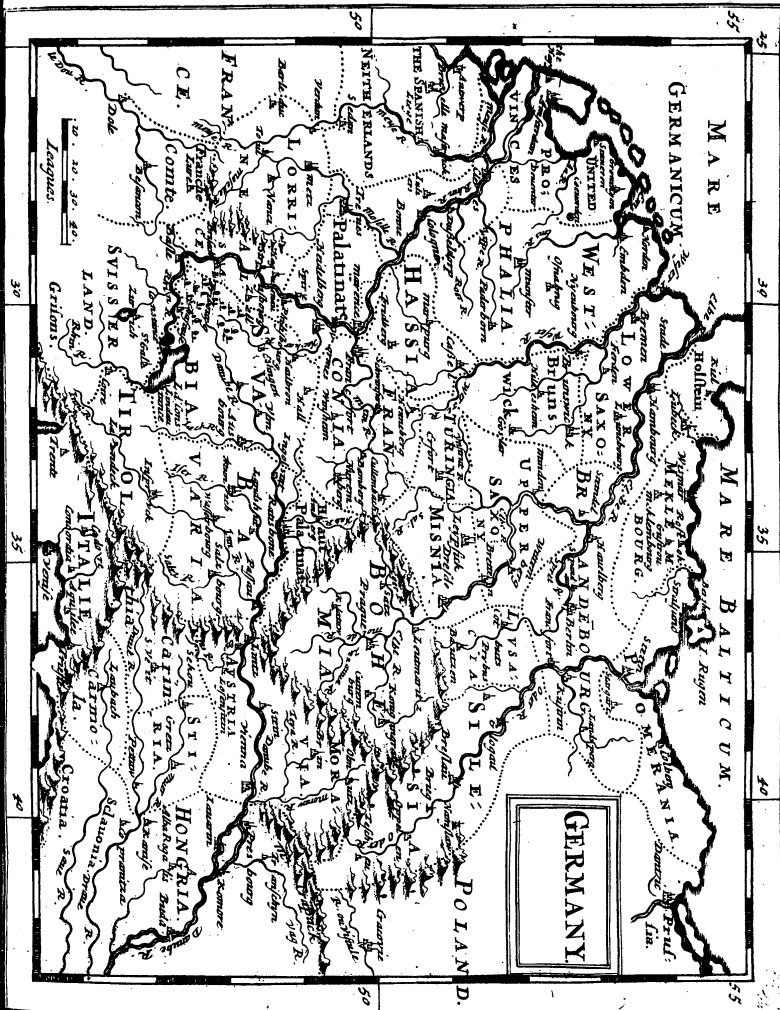
	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
The Texel	53 1½	26 0			
The Vlie	53 3	26 1			
Schelling	53 3½	26 3			
Ameland	53 4	27 0			

CHAP. VIII.

Germany.

Germany has on the East side Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and Ocean on the North; on the West the Low-Countries and France, and the Alps, which divide it from Italy, on the South. On the Baltic Sea are Pomerania, whereof *Stetin* is the Capital City, and *Gripshuld* and *Colberg* two others: The Dutchy of *Meckelbourg*, whereof the chief City is *Swinin*.

Upon



Upon the Ocean are the Dutchy of *Holface* or *Holfstein*, in which are *Ham-bourg* and *Lubeck*.

The County of *Emden*, called otherways *East-Friesland*, to distinguish it from that whereof we spoke in the *Low-Countries*; its chief Town carries also the name of *Emden*: it has likewise another Town called *Aurich*.

Along the *Rhine* upwards lies *Westphalia*, whereof the most remarkable Towns are, *Munster*, *Paderborue*, *Soest*, *Erems*, *Oldembourg* the Capital of a County of the same name.

The Diocesses of *Cologne*, *Mayence*, and *Treves*, with their Metropolitan Cities of the same name; the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, whereof *Heidelberg* is the Capital City; the Dutchy of *Baden*; the Diocesses of *Worms* and *Spire*. High and Low *Alsace*; *Strasbourg* is the chief City of this, and *Erfise* and *Fribourg* are the chief Towns of the other, which is one of the last Conquests of *France*.

At the head of the *Rhine*, and in the *Alps*, are the *Swisses*, divided into thirteen Cantons, *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Basle*, *Schaffhausen*, *Fribourg*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Switz*, *Appenzel*, *Soleurre*, *Underwald* and *Uri*, this last hath no Towns, but *Altorf* is its chief Burrough: all the other Cantons have their names from their Capital Cities, and from that of *Switz* the people are called *Switzers*, and the Country *Switzerland*.

The Country of *Valois* lies along the *Rhofne*, and its chief City is *Syon*, the Bishop whereof is a Temporal Lord.

The *Grisons* are united with the *Swisses*, and *Côire* is their Capital City: Along the *Danube* are *Suabia*, which comprehends the Dutchy of *Witttemberg*, the chief Towns whereof are *Tubinge* and *Stutgard*: in *Suabia*, properly so called, are *Aubourg*, *Ulme* and *Nordlingen*.

The Dutchy of *Bavaria*, whereof the Capital is *Munich*; the other Cities are *Saltsbourg*, *Ratisbonne* and *Ingolstat*: and in the *Palatinas* of *Bavaria*, *Amberg* its Capital, and *Nuremberg*, an Imperial City.

The Arch-Dutchy of *Austria* is to the East of *Bavaria*; its Metropolis is *Vienna*, the usual Residence of the Emperor. The County of *Tirol* is to the South of *Bavaria*, it hath a City of the same name, but *Inspruck* is the Capital thereof.

Stiria hath *Grais*; *Carinthia* hath *St. Veit* and *Villach*; and *Carniola*, *Laubach* for its Capital: these Provinces, as well as the County of *Tirol*, belong to the Arch-Dukes of *Austria*, and lie Southward of that Arch-Dutchy.

Then going from South to North, beyond *Austria*, lie *Moravia*, with *Olmutz* its Capital City.

Silfia, that hath *Uraflavia*, commonly called *Breslau*, for its Metropolis.

The Marquisat of *Brandenbourg*, divided into two Marches, the ancient, in which is *Brandenbourg*, and the new, wherein is *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, which are their Capitals; but the Residence of their Prince is commonly at *Berlin*.

Saxony is in the heart of *Germany*, divided into the Upper, where is *Witttemberg*, and the Lower, wherein is *Hall*.

The Dutchies of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, are comprehended in the lower *Saxony*, with the Cities of the same name.

The Marquisat of *Misnia*, wherein *Dresden* and *Leipsick* are; and the County of *Mansfield*, with its Capital of the same name, are in lower *Saxony* also.

Turinge, a Lantgraviat, hath for Capital *Erfurt*, which is the greatest City in *Germany*, and another Town called *Jena*.

The Lantgraviat of *Hesse*, hath *Cassel* and *Marpurg*.

The Dutchy of *Franconia* hath for Metropolis *Wurtzburg*; its other chief Towns are *Bamberg*, and *Francfort* on the *Main*, where the Emperor is chosen.

The Kingdom of *Bohemia* is almost in the middle of *Germany*, and its Capital City is *Prague*.

The chief Rivers of *Germany* are the *Rhine*, the *Eme*, the *Weser*, and the *Elbe*, which discharge themselves in the Ocean; the *Oder* in the *Baltick*, and the *Danube* in the *Engine* Seas.

The *Rhine* cometh from the *Alpes*, and hath its Source in the Mount Saint *Gatard*, from whence the *Rhofne* and *Tessin* spring also; it runs through *Switzerland* and the Lake of *Constance*, passeth by *Schaffhausen* and *Basle*, continues its course through *Alsace*, by *Brisac*, *Strasbourg*, *Spire* and *Wormes*: through the palatinate, by *Mayence* and *Cologne*; and having sent out several Branches, and received the *Moselle* that passeth by *Treves*, the *Neckar*, that passeth by *Heidelberg*, and the *Main* that joyns it at *Mayence*: one of its Branches called the *Mahal* mingling with the *Menfe*, at length in *Holland* it loseth it self in the Sea.

The *Eme* runs through *Friseland*, and passeth by the Town of *Emdem*: the *Weser* watereth *Westphalia*, and passeth near to *Breme*.

The *Elbe* hath its Fountains in *Bohemia*, and runs through both *Saxony* and the Dutchy of *Holstein*, and having washed *Hambourg*, and received the *Mulda* that runs by *Prague*; the *Sal*, the *Spree*, and some other Rivers, it falleth into the Ocean.

The *Oder* passeth by *Francfort* and *Stein*, and empties it self into the *Baltick* Sea.

The *Danube* riseth in the Dutchy of *Witemberg*, passeth through *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Hungary*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and by several mouths it discharges it self into the *Black Sea*; after that it hath watered *Olme*, *Ratisbonne*, *Vienna*, and received in a great many other Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Jun*, the *Drave*, the *Save* and the *Tibisque*.

There are but six Archbishops in *Germany*, to wit, the three Electors of *Mayence*, *Cologne* and *Treves*; the Archbishops of *Magdebourg*, *Breme* and *Salzburg*; there are in *Germany*, free and Imperial Cities, and the *Hans* Towns for Commerce: the States of the Empire, which are called *Diets*, meet usually at *Ratisbonne*. The Emperor is head of the Empire, he is choate at *Francfort*, and has his usual Residence at *Vienna*: he is Catholic, but several Princes of the Empire are Calvinists, and others Lutherans.

There

There were in former times but seven Electors, three Ecclesiastick, who are the Archbishops of *Mayence*, *Cologne*, and *Treves*; the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquess of *Brandebourg*, the Count Palatine, and the King of *Bohemia*: but the Juncture of times hath occasioned the addition of an eighth, who is the Duke of *Bavaria*.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal Cities and Towns of *Germany*.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
In <i>Austria</i> .			<i>Namslaw</i>	51 0	40 2
			<i>Glogaw</i>	51 4	38 2
			In <i>Brandebourg</i> .		
			<i>Frankfort a. Oder</i>	52 2	37 0
<i>Vienna</i>	48 2	39 2	<i>Landiberg</i>	52 5	38 3
<i>Lintz</i>	48 2	36 3	<i>Kuftrin</i>	52 3	37 3
<i>Eur</i>	48 1	36 4	<i>Berlin</i>	52 4	36 0
<i>Lofenstein</i>	48 0	37 1	<i>Steindell</i>	52 5	34 1
In <i>Tyrol</i> .			<i>Havelburg</i>	52 5	34 4
<i>Inspruck</i>	47 0	33 4	In <i>Mecklenburg</i> .		
<i>Landeck</i>	46 3	32 4	<i>Lubeck</i>	54 1	32 3
In <i>Carinthia</i> .			<i>Wismar</i>	54 1	33 5
			<i>Rostock</i>	54 1	34 5
<i>St. Veit</i>	47 0	37 0	<i>Gustrow</i>	54 0	34 5
In <i>Styria</i> .			In <i>Pomerania</i> .		
			<i>Bergen in J. Rugen</i>	54 2	36 3
			<i>Stralsund</i>	54 1	36 0
<i>Graz</i>	47 1	39 0	<i>Stein</i>	53 2	37 2
<i>Pettau</i>	46 4	39 2	<i>Dam</i>	53 3	37 2
<i>Seckau</i>	47 3	37 5	<i>Stargard</i>	53 1	38 0
In <i>Carniola</i> .			<i>Colberg</i>	53 5	38 5
			In <i>Bavaria</i> .		
<i>Laubach</i>	46 2	37 2	<i>Munich</i>	48 0	33 4
In <i>Bohemia</i> .			<i>Salzburg</i>	47 5	35 2
			<i>Passaw</i>	48 3	35 5
			<i>Ratisbon</i>	48 5	34 2
			<i>Landshutt</i>	48 2	34 2
			<i>Ingolstat</i>	48 4	33 2
<i>Prague</i>	50 0	36 4	<i>Amberg</i>	49 2	34 1
<i>Konigin-gratz</i>	50 0	38 1	<i>Ulm</i>	48 3	32 1
<i>Rlataw</i>	49 3	36 0	<i>Norlingen</i>	48 5	32 3
<i>Satz</i>	50 1	35 3	E 2		In
In <i>Moravia</i> .					
<i>Olmütz</i>	49 4	39 2			
<i>Brinn</i>	49 1	38 5			
In <i>Silesia</i> .					
<i>Teschen</i>	49 4	41 0			
<i>Oppelen</i>	50 2	40 3			
<i>Breslaw</i>	51 0	39 2			

2. In the Canton of Bern.

Bern
Thun
Aarburg

Lat. Long.
46 5 29 0
46 3 29 2
46 5 28 5

8. Canton of Glaris:

Lat. Long.
46 4 30 5

9. Canton of Basle.

47 3 29 2

3. Canton of Lucern.

Lucern

46 4 30 0

10. Canton of Friburg.

Friburg

46 3 28 4

Montenach

46 3 28 3

Gruieres

46 2 28 4

4. Canton of Uri.

Altorf.

46 3 30 3

11. Canton of Soleurre.

Soleurre

47 1 29 0

5. Canton of Schwitz.

Schwitz

46 4 30 2

12. Canton of Schaffhusen.

Schaffhusen

47 3 30 3

6. Canton of Underwald.

Stantz

46 3 31 0

Stein

47 3 30 4

7. Canton of Zug.

Zug

46 5 30 1

13. Canton of Appenzel.

Appenzel

46 4 31 2

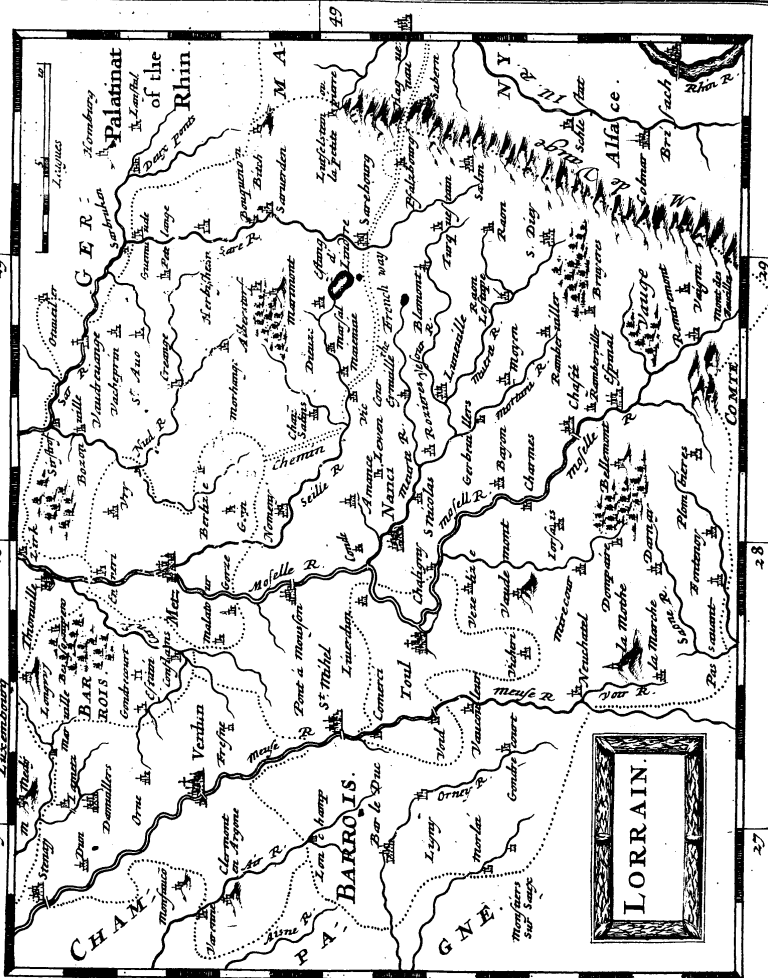
CHAP. IX.

*The Dutchies of Cleves, Juliers, Lorrain, and
the County of Burgundy.*

THE Dutchies of *Cleves* and *Juliers* are Situated between the *Rhine* and the *Meuse*, and might be reckoned amongst the Provinces of *Germany*; that of *Cleves* has a Metropolis of the same name, and other considerable places, as *Santen*, *Calcar*, *Grefshusen* on this side the *Rhine*, and *Duisbourg* and *Embruch* on the other side.

The Dutchy of *Juliers* has its name from the chief City thereof; it hath also *Berge* and *Duern*. *Aix la Chapelle* is in this Dutchy, and there *Charlemain* kept his usual Residence; it was the seat of his Empire, and the place of his Burial: He Beautified it with many stately Buildings, with a Church Dedicated to the Holy Virgin, that still remains, and a Palace, which in the time of *Charles* the Bald, in the Year eight hundred and eighty one, was by the Fury of the *Normans* reduced to Ashes. It hath Mineral Waters about it, proper for the Cure of several Maladies, from whence it took its Latin name, *Aquisgranum*, the *Germans* call it *Acken*, and a third of it belongs to the Duke of *Juliers*.

The



The Dutchy of *Lorraine* may be reckoned among the Provinces of *France*, being now in the possession of that King; its Capital City is *Nancy*, the other Towns thereof are *Marsal*, *Saint Nicholas*, *Pont a Mousson* and some others: *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun* are likewise in *Lorraine*, and belong to the *French* King.

The County of *Burgundy*, called the *Franche-County*, lies to the East of a Dutchy of the same name belonging to *France*; but the County belonged formerly to the King of *Spain*, though lately Conquered by *France*: The chief Towns of it are *Dole*, the Capital, *Bezançon*, an Imperial City, *Vesoul*, *Grey*, *Cromay*, *Salins*, *Arbois*, *Poligny*, *Nozeret* and others. The *Donx* a sweet River, waters that Country, and passes by *Dole*: it afterwards loses it self in the *Saone*, which divides the Dutchy of *Burgundy* from the County.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in the *Franche Comty* and *Lorraine*.

In the <i>Franche County</i> .				Lat.	Long.
	Lat.	Long.	Rosiers or Salines		
			<i>Blamont</i>	48 4	28 2
<i>Besançon</i>	47 1	27 2	<i>Remerimont</i>	48 4½	29 0
<i>Dole</i>	47 0	26 4	<i>Toul</i>	48 1	28 4
<i>Salines</i>	46 5	27 2	<i>Vaudemont</i>	48 4	27 4
<i>St. Claud</i>	46 1	27 3	<i>Pont a Mousson</i>	48 3	27 5
<i>Grey</i>	47 1½	26 4	<i>Metz</i>	49 0	27 5
<i>Vesoul</i>	47 4	27 3	<i>Vaudrevange</i>	49 2	28 0
<i>Mont Belliard</i>	47 4	28 2	<i>Sarbruck</i>	49 4	28 4
<i>Luze</i>	47 4	27 5	<i>Nomeny</i>	49 3	29 0
<i>Poligny</i>	46 4	27 0	<i>Pfaltzburg</i>	49 0	27 4
<i>Bicéras</i>	46 2½	26 4	<i>St. Diem</i>	48 5	29 2
<i>Granville</i>	47 2	27 1	<i>La Motte</i>	48 3	29 0
			<i>Newbâtel</i>	48 1½	27 3
			<i>Verdun</i>	48 2	27 3
			<i>St. Michael</i>	49 2	27 1
In <i>Lorraine</i> .			<i>Conflans</i>	49 0	27 2
<i>Nancy</i>	48 5	28 0	<i>Barlethue</i>	49 2	27 4
<i>St. Nicholas</i>	48 4½	28 1	<i>Espinal</i>	48 5	26 5
<i>Cbaligny</i>	48 4	27 5	<i>Sarbourg</i>	48 2	28 3
<i>Mayen</i>	48 3	28 3		48 5	29 0
<i>Marsal</i>	49 0	28 4			

CHAP. X.

Hungary.

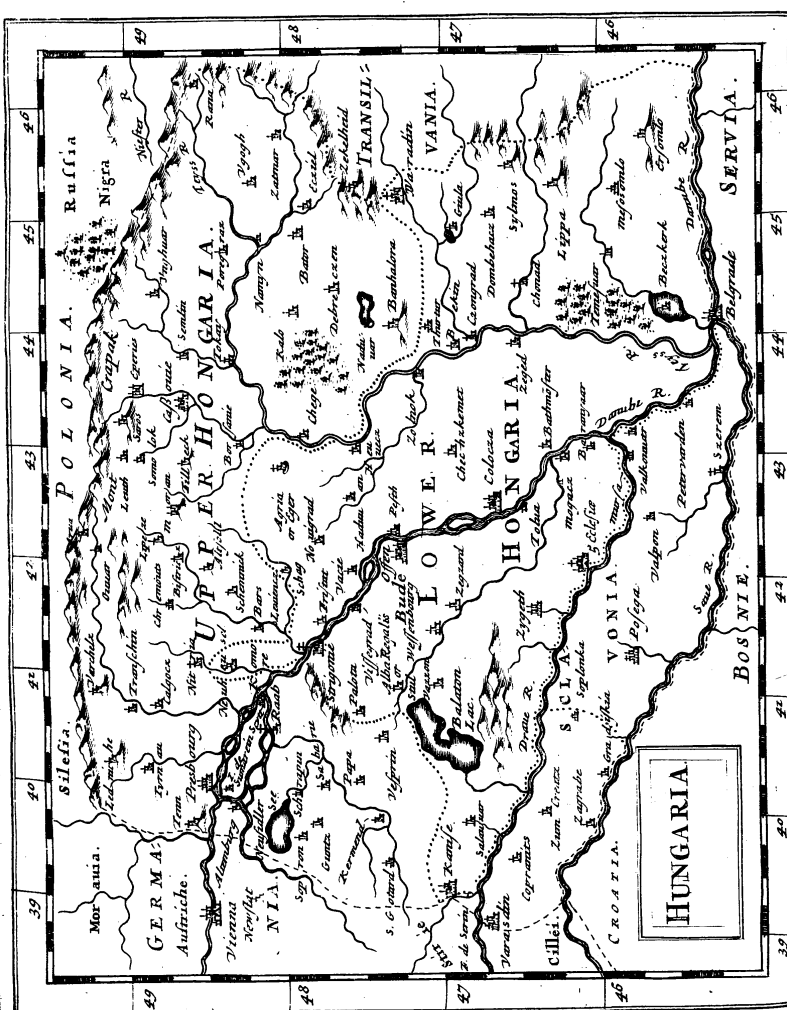
THE Kingdom of Hungary hath Transylvania on the East, Poland on the North, on the West Moravia, Austria, and Stiria, Provinces of Germany, and Bosnia and Servia on the South: the best part of it is under the Dominion of the Turk, the rest belongs to the Emperor, who is called King thereof; its chief Cities are Buda the Capital, which the Germans call Offen, Strigonia, which they call Gran, Alba Regal, five Churches, Canise, Favarin or Rab, Gomorre, Presbourg, and some others. This lovely Country hath been the Theatre of much Christian and Turkish blood, which hath dyed the Rivers of Maritsa and Rab, that falls into the Danube, which runs through the middle of this Kingdom.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in Hungary.

Hungaria, Christian and Turkish.

Esclavonia.

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
Presburg	48 2 40 1	Warisdin	46 3 39 3
Zerdabell	48 0 40 3	Zaarab	46 0 40 0
Raab	47 5 41 0	Novigrad	46 1 39 2
Lynback	47 0 39 3	Fort de Serin	46 3 40 0
Tbara	47 0 41 1		
Eikeneck	47 3 41 1	Croatia.	
Weisbrun	47 1 40 4	Carlsbad	45 5 38 5
Carporuack	46 5 40 0	Serin	45 4 39 3
Sarwar	47 3 40 1	Kerstin	45 3 39 1
Tyrna	48 5 40 3		
Newfol	48 3 42 0	Morlogia.	
Filsk	48 0 42 3	Zegna	45 1 38 4
Porn	48 3 43 1	Madrasfi	45 2 38 5
Cassria	48 4 43 4	Onglin	45 2 38 5
Tokay	48 0 43 4	Terjack	45 3 37 5
Zarmar	47 4 45 2		
Zygeth	48 2 45 4	Hungaria Turkish.	
Ungiuar	44 4 48 3		
Perigea	46 2 45 5	Betwixt Danube and Draw.	
Eperies	49 0 43 4	Canisa	46 4 40 0
Mnan	48 4 42 4	Alba Regal or Stullwef-	47 0 41 1
Leutich	49 0 43 0	Stuking.	
		Petcbe.	



	Lat.	Long.	Betwixt Marish and Danub.		Lat.	Long.
Petche or 5 Ecclesia	46 1	42 1				
Muhacz	46 1	43 0	Chonad	46 2	44 1	
Buda, Offen, Pest	47 1	42 2	Temeswar	45 5	44 4	
Gran. Strigon	47 4	41 4	Sippa	46 1	45 1	
			Beckskerke	45 3	44 0	
			Trena	45 4	46 2	
Betwixt Danub and Tibish						
Zeged	46 3	44 0				
Zolnock	47 1	43 5	Eslavonia Turkish.			
Hat an	47 2	42 4	Potega	45 4	41 1	
Agria	48 0	43 0	Zekocz	46 0	40 3	
Fristat	47 3	42 0	Paffaw	46 0	40 2	
Newbafel	48 1	41 0	Arky	45 2	41 4	
Betwixt Tibish and Marish.						
Waradin	47 0	45 0	Wibitz	45 1	39 5	
Bekyn	46 5	44 0	Sifeg	45 5	39 4	
Solmos	45 2	46 2	Dubitz	45 4	40 3	
Gynla	46 4	44 4	Velay	45 1	39 3	

CHAP. XI.

Transilvania, Moldavia, Walachia and Bessarabia.

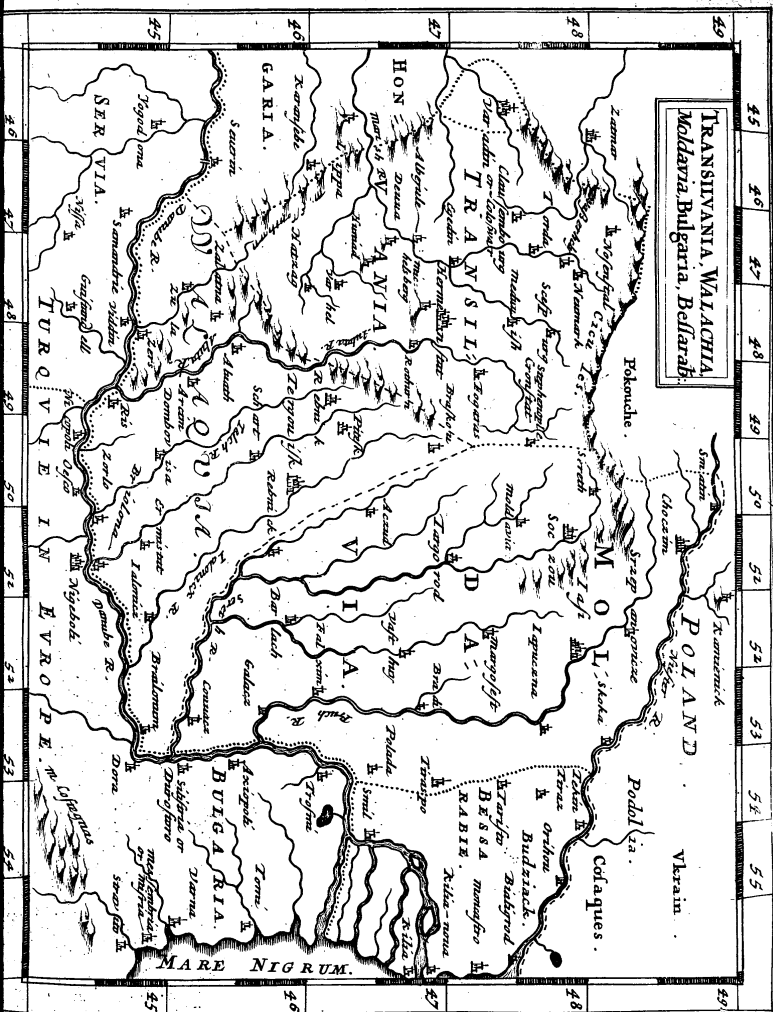
THESE four Provinces which are under the Power of the Turk lye on the North side of the Danube.

Transilvania hath to the East Moldavia and Walachia, to the South and West Hungary and Walachia, and to the North the Territories of Poland; its chief Cities are *Hermenstadt*, *Cronstadt*, *Clausenbourg*, and *Wasterbely*; its Rivers are *Marish*, *Aluta*, and the *Tibisque*.

Moldavia hath to the East Bessarabia and Bulgaria, to the South Walachia, to the West Transilvania and Walachia, and to the North Podolia and Volhinia; its Capital City is *Jaff*: the *Pruth* watereth it, and the *Danube* divides it from Bulgaria.

Walachia hath to the East and North Moldavia, to the West Transilvania, and to the South Bulgaria, from which it is divided by the *Danube*: its Capital City is *Tergonisk*.

Bessarabia hath to the East the *Black Sea*, *Podolia* to the North, to the West Moldavia, and Bulgaria, and the Mouths of the *Danube* to the South: *Bilagroe* at the Mouth of the *Neister* is one of its chief Towns.



A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in *Transilvania, Moldavia, Walachia, Bessarabia, and Petit Tartaria.*

<i>Transilvania.</i>		<i>Burlach</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	46 2	51 4
<i>Brensbyd</i>	46 2	46 4		
<i>Wessenburg, or Alba Julia</i>	46 5	47 0	<i>Walachia.</i>	
<i>Kerezbautia</i>	46 5	46 0	45 0	47 0
<i>Clausenburg, or Colaswar</i>	47 1	45 3	45 3	47 5
<i>Zygetib</i>	41 5	46 2	45 5	49 4
<i>Medwisch</i>	47 2	47 4	45 0	50 1
<i>Stephunople</i>	47 1	49 1	46 3	49 3
<i>Vasari el</i>	47 3	49 2	<i>Bessarabia.</i>	
<i>Czyck</i>	47 4	48 4	47 4	54 1
<i>Kisly</i>	47 3	48 0	47 3	56 3
<i>Newmark</i>	47 3	47 2	46 0	55 2
<i>Torda</i>	47 2	46 5	46 4	55 4
<i>Dees</i>	43 3	46 2	<i>Tartars upon the mouth of the Nieper.</i>	
<i>Chiche</i>	47 4	46 1	<i>Gracow</i>	
<i>Zaimurbania</i>	48 0	46 0	<i>Kudack</i>	
<i>Rodna</i>	48 0	46 2	<i>Stirlnicza</i>	
<i>Tekendorph</i>	47 4	46 5	<i>Crim Tartars near the Lake Meotis, or</i>	
<i>Reimburn</i>	46 4	48 2	<i>Petit Tartary.</i>	
<i>Moldavia.</i>		<i>Tartaria Precop.</i>		
<i>Soczoma</i>	47 3	50 3	<i>Capha Turk</i>	47 1 54 4
<i>Targored</i>	46 5	50 3	<i>Bastefara</i>	47 5 63 5
<i>Jassy</i>	47 3	51 5	<i>Strayt Or Precop</i>	49 0 63 3
<i>Sereib</i>	46 5	50 0	<i>Kerci</i>	47 5 66 5
<i>Pudna</i>	45 3	51 1	<i>Azow Or Asack Turkish</i>	51 2 73 0

CHAP. XII.

Slavonia, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Illyria and Dalmatia are but a part of that which was anciently called *Illyrium*, and since *Slavonia*, from the *Slavonians* that seated themselves there: it comprehended besides, *Croatia*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, and many other Provinces bordering on the *Danube* and *Adriatick* Sea.

Dalmatia hath to the West *Istria*, to the North *Croatia*, to the East *Albania*, and to the South the Gulf of *Venice*: the most remarkable Towns of it are *Zara*, *Sebenier*, *Spalatro*, which belong to the *Venetians*, and *Ragusa* which is taken for the ancient *Epidaurus*, and is a small Republick, Tributary to the Turk.

The Capital City of *Croatia* is *Gradisobia*: of *Bosnia*, *Belgrade*.

Servia hath *Semandria*, and *Bulgaria*, *Sophia*: for its Capital these two Provinces are the ancient *Mesia*.

Romania, heretofore called *Thrace*, hath *Constantinople* for its Metropolis: it was anciently called *Bizantium*, and was the Seat of the *Grecian* Emperors, as it is at present of the *Ottoman*: it is Situated on the *Bosphorus* of *Thrace*, called now the Channel of the *Black* Sea, and is one of the fairest and largest Cities in the World. The stately remains of the Church of St. *Sophia*, built by *Justinian*, and now converted into a Mosque, are to be seen there, with the *Seraglio*, which is the Palace of the Grand Signior, and one of the fairest in the World. The other Cities of that Country are *Adrianople*, *Philippopoli*, *Philippi*, *Trajanopoli*, *Gallipoli*, and *Sestos* on the *Hellespont*, opposite to *Abidos* in *Asia*, where are two Castles called the *Dardanelles*, which defend the passage to the Sea of *Marmora* and *Constantinople*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Greece.

UNDER the name of *Greece* were anciently comprehended, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Phocia*, *Beotia*, *Achaia*, *Peloponnesus*, and some other Provinces which have now lost both names and their limits: they are environed by the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago* on the East, by the *Cretan* or *Sea of Candy* on the South, by the *Ionian* and *Adriatick* Seas on the West, and *Mesia* on the North.

The chief Towns of *Macedonia*, are *Salonichi*, heretofore *Thessalonica*, *Pella* famous for the birth of *Alexander*, and *Stagira* for that of *Aristotle*. Mount *Athos*, now called *Monte-Santo*, and the River *Strimon* are in this Province.

Groia is the Capital of *Albania*, heretofore called *Epirus*; its other Towns are *Durazzo*, *La Valona* and *Scutari*.

The Cities of *Thessaly* are *Larissa* and *Pharsalia*, whose Fields were dyed with the *Roman* blood in that famous Battel wherein *Cesar* overcame *Pompey*; there is the River *Peneus*, and the Valley of *Tempe*, the Mounts *Olympus*, *Ossa* and *Pelion*, so Celebrated in the Writings of the ancient Poets.

Phocia had in ancient times the City of *Delphos*, with the Temple of *Apollo*, renowned for its Oracle all the World over; there you may see the Mount *Parnassus*, heretofore Sacred to the Muses, and so Celebrated by the Poets, now inhabited by nothing but ignorance and Barbarism.

Thebes was the Capital of *Beotia*, where *Bacchus*, *Hercules* and *Pindar* were born.

Attica was the chief Province of *Achaia*, and in it was *Athens*, the Nursery of many great Men; it was the Residence of the Learned and the Heroes: there remain in it now but some pitiful ruinous places, which are called *Sestier*, *Megara*, *Elenfis*, and some others.

Peloponnesus, called at present *Morea*, is almost an island joyned to *Achaia* by a Neck of Land, which was called the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, from the adjoining City of that name: the other Towns were *Mycene*, *Argos*, *Sycione*, *Pisa*, (where the *Olympick* Games were Celebrated, and where that famous Statue of *Jupiter Olympus* stood, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the World.) *Sparta* or *Lacedaemon*, all Famous and Learned Cities, but now buried under their own Ruins and Barbarity, as all *Greece* is, which though heretofore the School of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, is now plunged into an abyss of ignorance, and groans under the Tyranny of the Turks. These follow the Religion of their Prophet *Mabomet*, and the Native *Greeks* that of the *Greek* Church.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places of Turkey in Europe.

In Bosnia.				Lat.	Long.
		<i>Asperosa</i>		41 4	52 2
<i>Sarajevo</i>	44 4	42 4			
<i>Jaicza</i>	44 4	41 4	In Macedonia.		
<i>Baginaluo</i>	44 0	42 2	<i>Phillippi</i>	41 4	51 5
<i>Terneuzza</i>	44 2	43 2	<i>Cavula</i>	41 5	50 4
			<i>Strimon</i>	42 2	50 2
			<i>Heraclea</i>	42 2	40 2
In Servia.		Middle of Mont Sa- }			
<i>Pristina</i>	43 2	44 1	bo, or Mont Athos }	41 0	52 0
<i>Novibazar</i>	43 2	46 5	<i>Castandria</i>	50 4	50 1
<i>Drin</i>	43 3	45 0	<i>Selonichi</i>	41 2	49 0
<i>Semandrie</i>	44 2	47 4	<i>Veria</i>	41 0	48 0
			<i>Contessa</i>	41 3	51 2
			<i>Acomania</i>	40 4	50 1
In Bulgaria.					
<i>Nizza</i>	43 4	47 3			
<i>Gustadile</i>	44 0	48 2	In Thessaly.		
<i>Viddin</i>	44 5	47 4	<i>Larissa</i>	39 3	48 4
<i>Nigeboli</i>	44 0	51 3	<i>Armiro</i>	38 5	49 2
<i>Uzekub</i>	43 0	48 0	<i>Tricca</i>	39 1	47 5
<i>Sofie</i>	43 0	50 3			
<i>Harefegred</i>	44 0	50 2	In Achaia.		
<i>Axiopoli</i>	45 0	51 2	I. Negropont	38 1	51 0
<i>Siliftra</i>	43 3	50 3	<i>Corone</i>	38 0	50 0
			<i>Stives, or old Thebes</i>	38 0	50 0
In Romania.			<i>Maratbron</i>	37 4	50 5
<i>Constantinople</i> , or }	43 0	56 2	<i>Sciues, or Athens</i>	37 1	50 4
<i>Stamboli</i>			<i>Megara</i>	37 2	49 3
<i>Chiorick</i>	43 0	55 0	<i>Solona, or Delph</i>	37 5	48 2
<i>Galipoli</i>	41 4	55 4	<i>Lepanto</i>	37 3	47 5
<i>Adrianople</i>	43 1	53 0			
<i>Eschibaba</i>	44 1	53 2	In Morca, or Peloponessus.		
<i>Trajanople</i>	42 3	53 2	<i>Patras</i>	37 0	47 4
<i>Nicopoli</i>	42 2	51 2	<i>Coranio</i>		
<i>Kirklijs</i>	43 3	50 4	<i>Pylor</i>	36 3	47 0
<i>Caridio</i>	41 3	55 0	<i>Sangenico</i>	36 1	47 4
<i>Mesembria</i>	44 4	54 4	<i>Arcadia</i>	35 2	47 3
<i>Sof</i>	41 1	55 2	<i>Coron</i>	35 0	49 1
<i>Varna</i>	45 0	54 4	<i>Modon</i>	34 5	48 2
<i>Tomi</i>	45 4	55 0			
<i>Siliftria</i>	45 2	52 3	In Lacedemon.		
<i>Zelmi</i>	44 4	52 2	<i>Argos, or Misitra</i>	35 4	49 4
			<i>Corinte</i>		



CHAP. XIV.

Of Geography.

45

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Coriute	36 5	49 3	Risna	42 1	44 2
Nepoli	36 2	50 2	Caterra	43 1	44 4
Arges	36 2	49 4			

Islands near Greece.

In Epyre.			In. Stalimen	41 0	52 2
Perga	38 5	45 4	In. Taffi	41 4	52 0
Buirinto	38 5	45 1	In. Metelene	49 3	55 2
Chimera	39 2	44 1	In. Scio	38 5	54 3
Larta	38 3	47 2	In. Sciro	38 5	51 3
Bastie	38 4	45 4	In. Andro	38 0	51 1
Chutina	40 1	44 2	In. Morgo	36 3	54 0
Valdelorja	40 1	44 0	In. Milo	35 4	52 0
Premeza	38 2	46 4	In. Stampalia	35 4	55 1

Albania.

Valona	40 0	44 5	In. Cerigo	33 1	50 2
Elbuscan	41 0	45 4	In. Zante	36 3	45 2
Pirgo	41 0	44 3	In. Cepolania	37 1	46 1
Durazzo	41 0	45 0	In. St. Maura	37 4	46 1
Croia	41 1	45 2	In. Corfu	38 5	44 5

Crim Tartars near the Lake Maotis.

Scuturi, or Ifcodar	41 5	45 2			

Tartaria Perecop.

In Dalmatia.			Cepha	47 1	64 4
Ragusa	42 4	43 3	Bafie Sara	47 5	63 5
Dulcingo	42 0	44 0	Strays and Precop	49 0	63 3
Budoa	42 1	43 1	Kercé	47 5	66 5
Castel Nova	42 4	43 3	Azow, or Asack Tur-	51 2	73 0
Narenza	43 2	43 1	kift		

CHAP. XIV.

The States of Denmark and Sueden.

WE must now visit the North, and take a view of those Countries which lye under Frozen Climates.

The King of Denmark possesses there the Cymbrian *Chersonesus*; now called *Jutland*; Norway, and several Islands in the *Baltick Sea*, whereof the chief are *Funzen* and *Zealand*.

South *Jutland* comprehends the Dutchies of *Sleswick*, with its City of the same name, and *Holsace* or *Holstein*, wherein are *Segeberg*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubeck* an Imperial Town, and the *Ditmarse*, in which is *Meldorp*.

North *Jutland* has the Towns of *Seagen* and *Ripen*.

Nor-

Norway is a large Country reaching even to the Polar Circle: it is bordered by *Sueden* on the East, and by the Ocean on all the other sides. It had heretofore Kings of its own; its Capital City is *Drandbain*, but the most famous is *Berghen*, a much frequented Sea Port.

Sconen lies to the South of *Gothia*; its Cities are *Lunden* an Archbishoprick, and *Ellebogen* or *Malmoe*.

The Capital City of the Isle of *Zealand* is *Copenhagen*, which is also the Metropolis of all *Denmark*, and the usual Residence of their Kings, as *Roskild* is the place of their Burial. Betwixt this Island and *Sconen* is the famous Strait of the Sound, which is but a mile over; commanded by the Castle of *Crenenberg* on the side of the Island near *Elfenor*, and on the opposite side in *Sconen*, by that of *Elfenbourg*: here all Vessels are obliged to pay Toll to the King of *Denmark*. Near to this Strait is the Isle of *Ween* or *Huenaa*, whither the illustrious *Tycho-Brabe* retired to make his Astronomical Observations.

Odenfee is the chief Town of the Isle of *Fuinen*, between which and *Zealand* is the other passage called the *Belt*.

The other Isles are *Laland*, *Feweren*, *Faster*, *Muen*, and many more.

The King of *Denmark* possesses also *Island*, and the Isles of *Feroe*, Situate between it and the North of *Scotland*.

The *Lutheran* is the only Religion permitted within the States of the King of *Denmark*.

The King of *Sueden* possesses *Sueden*, *Gothia*, *Finland*, *Bothnia*, *Scriefinnia*, and part of *Lapland*, with the Isles of *Gotland* and *Rugen*.

The chief Towns of *Suedland*, are *Stockholm* the Metropolis of the State and Residence of the Kings, built upon Piles like *Venice*, in the Lake *Miler*: *Upsale* an Archbishoprick and University.

Gothia is to the Southward of *Sueden*, properly so called; its most considerable Towns are *Noribcopen* and *Calmar*.

Finland, whose Eastern part is likewise called *Carelia*, lies to the East of *Sueden*, divided from it by the Gulf of *Bothnia*, and hath the *Finnick* Gulf to the South, and *Kuffia* to the East; its more remarkable Towns are *Wibourg* and *Rasensbourg*.

Bothnia lies North from *Finland*, and its chief Town is *Torne*.

Lapland belongs partly to the *Moscovite*, and hath no Cities, but pitiful Villages: it is the Country of the *Laplenders*, a Barbarous people, some of which are still Idolaters, and obey partly the King of *Sueden*, and partly the great Duke of *Moscovy*.

Suedland embraced long ago the *Lutheran* Religion, which it professes at this day.

In the extremities of the North, are *Finnarchia* or *Scriefinnia*, belonging partly to the Crown of *Suedland*, and partly to that of *Denmark*.

It is to be observed, that *Norway*, *Sueden*, *Sconen*, *Gothia*, *Finland*, *Lapland*, *Bothnia*, *Scriefinnia*, and *Siarnia*, lie in a Peninsula, called *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, on the West and North sides encompassed by the Ocean, on the South by the *Baltick*, and on the East by the Gulf *Bornia*.

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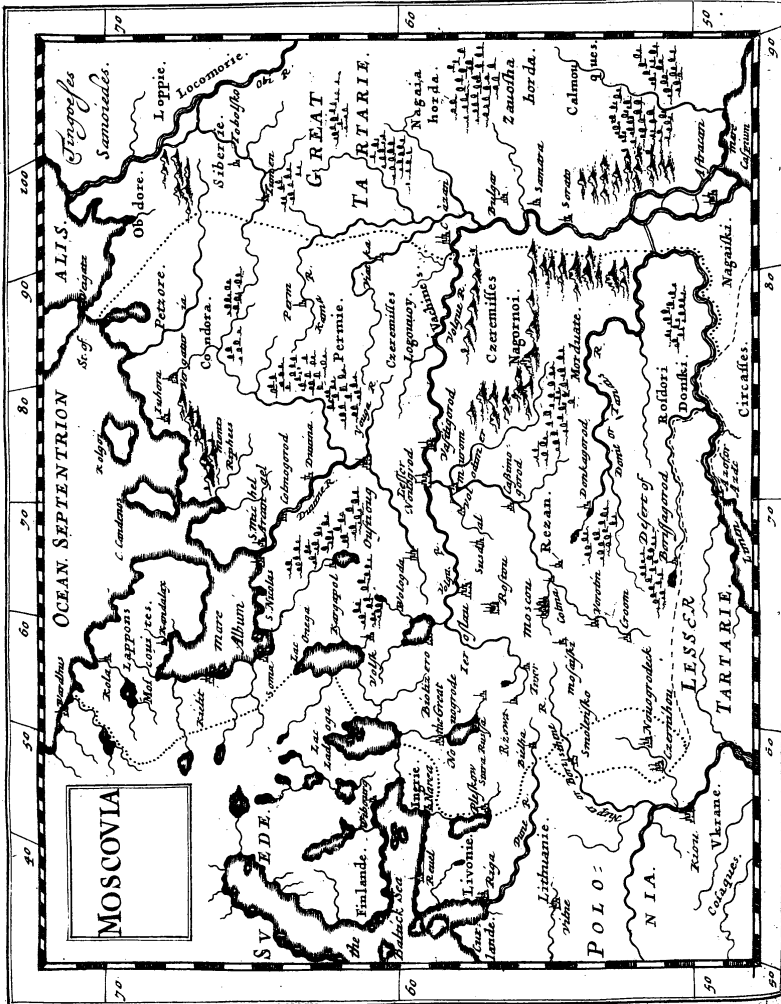
A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Principal Places in *Denmark*.

North <i>Junland</i> .		<i>Lubeck</i>		Lat.	Long.
	Lat.	Long.		54 2	32 4
<i>Seam</i>	58 3	32 0			
<i>Alburg</i>	57 4	31 3	<i>Gluckstad</i>	54 2	30 3
<i>Weniffel</i>	58 0	31 0	<i>Brams</i>	54 1	31 4
<i>Hobro</i>	57 1	31 1	<i>Wedel</i>	54 1	31 0
<i>Wiborg</i>	57 2	30 2	<i>Hambrough</i>	54 0	31 3
<i>Holftbro</i>	57 1	29 3			
<i>Lenwick</i>	57 0	29 4	<i>D. Lawenburg.</i>		
<i>Randerfen</i>	57 1	31 3	<i>Lawenburg</i>	53 5	32 4
<i>Ebelstode</i>	57 0	32 1	<i>Ratzburg</i>	54 0	32 4
<i>Arhusen</i>	57 0	31 4			
<i>Ring Koping</i>	57 0	29 1	<i>Isl. of Fnuen.</i>		
<i>Weel</i>	56 3	31 1	<i>Odenfee</i>	56 1	31 4
<i>Ward</i>	56 4	30 1	<i>Niburg</i>	56 0	32 2
<i>Henneborch</i>	56 2	31 2	<i>Foburg</i>	55 5	32 0
<i>Kolding</i>	56 1	31 0	<i>Midlefara</i>	56 1	31 2
<i>Rypen</i>	56 0	30 2			
<i>Hadersleve</i>	55 5	31 1	<i>Isl. of Seeland.</i>		
			<i>Copenhagen</i>	56 2	34 4
<i>South Junland.</i>			<i>Nestwed</i>	55 5	33 1
<i>Tonderen</i>	55 4	30 5	<i>Roskild</i>	56 3	34 0
<i>Appenrade</i>	55 4	31 2	<i>Kallenburg</i>	56 3	33 0
<i>Flensburg</i>	55 2	31 3	<i>Kronenburg</i>	56 3	34 4
<i>Heswick</i>	55 1	31 3			
<i>Gottorp</i>	55 1	31 2	<i>Laland.</i>		
<i>Husum</i>	55 2	30 4	<i>Naskow</i>	55 3	33 1
<i>Frederickstad</i>	55 0	31 0			
<i>Tonningen</i>	55 1	30 3	<i>Falster Isl.</i>	55 3	33 4
			<i>Nicoping</i>		
<i>Holstein.</i>			<i>Isl. Fernholm.</i>		
<i>Rensburgh</i>	54 5	31 3	<i>Rundneby</i>	55 4	37 1
<i>Kiel</i>	54 5	32 1			
<i>Lander</i>	54 4	30 5	<i>S. Gotland, viz. Halland.</i>		
<i>Meldorp</i>	54 5	30 3	<i>Waersberg</i>	57 3	34 1
<i>Wilster</i>	54 3	30 4	<i>Helmsted</i>	57 1	34 5
<i>Newminster</i>	54 3	31 4	<i>Labolm</i>	57 0	35 0
<i>Ploen</i>	54 3	32 2			
<i>Newstad</i>	54 4	32 5	<i>Sconen.</i>		
<i>Oldenburg</i>	54 5	32 5	<i>Cape Kola</i>	56 5	34 3
<i>Oldesloe</i>	54 2	32 1	<i>Helsingburg</i>		

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
<i>Helmsburg</i>	56 4	34 5	<i>Elebrug.</i>		
<i>Landgroon</i>	56 3	35 0	<i>Christianstad</i>	56 3	36 1
<i>Lunden</i>	56 2	35 3	<i>A Hnys</i>	56 2	36 1
<i>Mulmayten</i>	56 1	35 1	<i>Elleholm</i>	56 3	37 0
<i>Udftad</i>	55 5	35 5	<i>Christianople</i>	56 4	38 2

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in *Scandinavia, Norway and Swedenland.*

Government of <i>Aggerhus.</i>				Lat.	Long.
	Lat.	Long.	<i>Soderkoping</i>	58 4	38 3
<i>Fredericstet</i>	59 3	32 3	<i>Ill. Oeland.</i>		
<i>Berga</i>	60 2	32 3	<i>Borckbolme</i>	57 0	39 0
<i>Obst</i>	60 3	31 0			
<i>Lindsnefs</i>	59 0	27 3	<i>Ill. Gotbland.</i>		
			<i>Wibby</i>	57 4	41 3
Government of <i>Babus.</i>					
<i>Babus</i>	58 1	34 0	<i>Westermaine, Soudermain, and Firme-</i>		
<i>Daleburg</i>	58 4	34 0	<i>land.</i>		
			<i>Nikoping</i>	58 4	39 4
Government of <i>Bergenbus.</i>			<i>Koping</i>	59 4	39 0
<i>Eye</i>	59 0	26 3	<i>Phillipstad</i>	59 5	36 2
<i>Stavanger</i>	59 5	26 2	<i>Carollstad</i>	59 3	35 4
<i>Bergen</i>	61 0	26 4	<i>Kolen</i>	60 2	34 0
Government of <i>Dronthenbus.</i>					
<i>Boe</i>	64 0	28 0	<i>Stockholm</i>	59 2	40 4
<i>Dronthem</i>	65 3	32 3	<i>Upsal</i>	60 0	40 2
<i>Maelftroom</i>	68 3	32 3	<i>Enkoping.</i>	59 4	40 0
Government of <i>Wardbus.</i>					
<i>North Cape</i>	71 2	48 1	<i>Gevalia</i>	61 0	40 0
<i>Wardbus</i>	70 5	54 2			
<i>Swedenland.</i>			<i>Helsing.</i>	62 0	39 1
			<i>Dilsbo</i>		
<i>West Gotbland.</i>					
<i>Gotteburg</i>	57 3	33 3	<i>Tawa</i>	62 0	38 0
<i>Lidkoping</i>	58 3	35 1	<i>Trop</i>	62 1	39 0
<i>Scofde</i>	58 3	35 4			
<i>East Gotbland.</i>			<i>Aggermain.</i>		
<i>Linkoping</i>	58 3	38 3	<i>Fote</i>	63 0	40 0
<i>Nickoping</i>	58 3	38 4	<i>Nord Mating</i>	63 0	42 0
			<i>Lapland</i>		



Laplud, or West Bothnia.

Savolax.

	Lat.	Long.	Indisalmi	Lat.	Long.
Uma Lapmark	63 3	42 0	Nylot	63 3	50 2
Pitba Lapmark	65 3	43 5	Careba	51 4	53 3
Lula Lapmark	65 3	44 2	Vakelax	60 4	51 2
Torne Lapmark	65 4	46 0	Wiburg	60 3	53 2

East Bothnia.

Kexholm.

	Lat.	Long.	Kidilia	Lat.	Long.
Vlaburgh	65 3	47 0	Kexholm	61 3	56 0
Cajaneburg	65 1	51 4		61 3	55 0
Salo	64 4	47 0			
Carlsby	64 0	45 3	Ingria.	59 5	55 4
Kyro	63 3	45 0	Notteburg	59 0	52 3
			Jamagored		

Finland.

Livonia.

	Lat.	Long.	Narva	Lat.	Long.
Abu	60 4	45 4	Revel	59 0	52 3
Bierneburg	62 0	45 0	Fernaw	59 3	48 3
Gronenburg	61 3	48 3	Derpt	58 5	47 3
			Riga	58 3	51 0
Niland.			Kockenbau	57 1	47 4
Rofeburg	61 1	47 0	Dunenburgh	57 0	49 2
				56 4	50 2

CHAP. XV.

Great Russia, or Moscovy.

THAT Prince whom we call the Great Duke of *Moscovy*, is by his Subjects called *Czar*, which is as much as to say, Emperor; and he may very well take that lofty Title, seeing his State is one of the greatest in *Europe*, and reaches even to *Asia*, and he is so absolute a master of the Lives and Fortunes of his people, and his Empire Despotick; on the East it is bordered by *Tartary* the Great, on the South by the *Lesser*, on the West by the States of *Poland* and *Suedland*, and by the Ocean on the North: it comprehends *Great Russia*, which is divided into many Provinces.

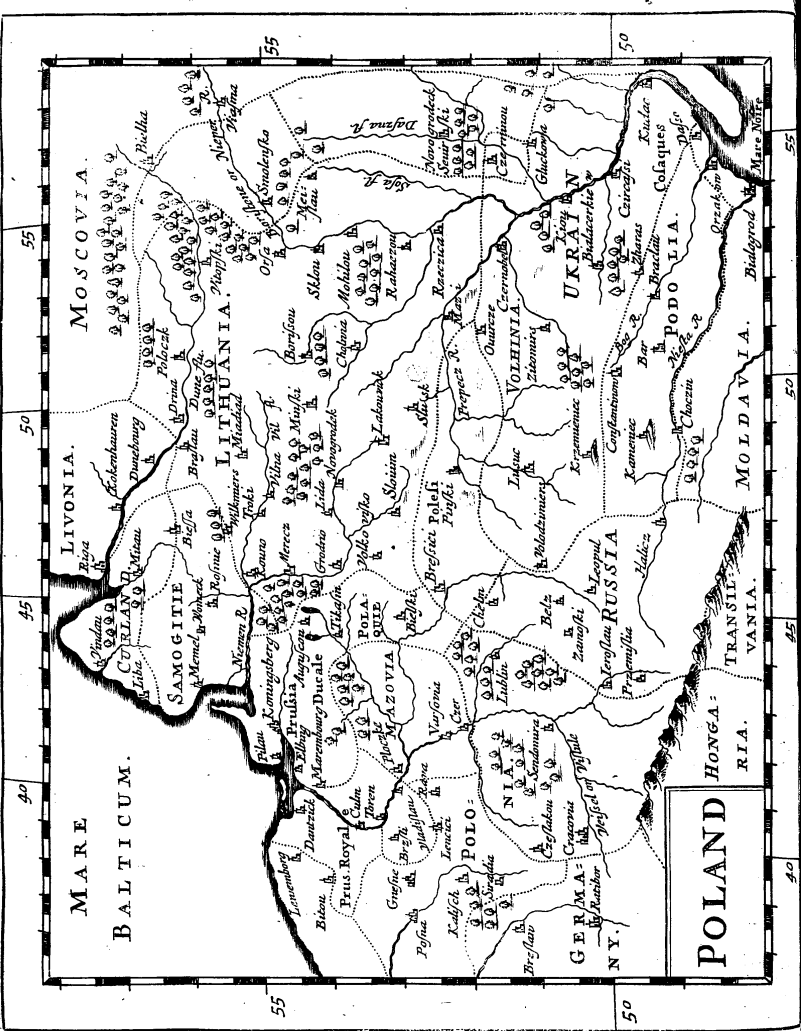
Mosco is the Capital City of the State, and gives its name to the whole Empire, which it receives from a River that waxes it; it is built of Wood, and contains above forty thousand Houses: The other remarkable Cities are *Sandomir*, *Molodimer*, *Novogord*, and many more. Upon the White Sea, which is a Bay or Gulf of the Northern Ocean, are *St. Michael* Arch-Angel, and *St. Nicholas* at the mouth of the *Divina*, which is one of the greatest Ri-

vers in *Russia*: the other Rivers are the *Boristhenes*, at present the *Nieper*, that falls into the *Black Sea*, the *Tanais*, now called *Don*, which discharges it self into the *Palus Maotis*, or *Delle-Zabacbe*. The *Volga*, heretofore *Rba*, which having its spring head in that Country, after a long Course, carries its Streams into the *Caspian Sea*.

The *Moscovites* follow the Religion of the *Greek Church*.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in *Russia*, or *Moscovia*.

Lapland Moscovites.		Lat.	Long.
		<i>Astracan R.</i>	46 2 87 3
		<i>D. Wladimir</i>	55 4 70 2
<i>Kielia</i>	68 3 58 0	<i>D. Salsdale</i>	56 0 65 3
<i>Joskema</i>	68 1 66 1	<i>D. Rostow</i>	57 2 65 1
<i>Cape Cadenus</i>	68 0 72 0	<i>D. Moskow</i>	55 4 64 4
<i>Kenio</i>	65 0 55 5	<i>D. Refan</i>	55 0 69 0
		<i>D. Worotia</i>	54 2 63 1
		<i>D. Smolensky</i>	54 3 57 2
		<i>D. Reskbow</i>	56 0 61 2
		<i>D. Tiver</i>	56 4 62 0
		<i>D. Novogrod Wiliki</i>	58 0 57 1
		<i>Kielit</i>	66 3 57 0
		<i>Kandalax</i>	68 0 59 0
		<i>Kola</i>	70 0 57 0
		<i>Cape Caudenos</i>	69 2 70 0
		<i>Kargapol</i>	62 1 66 0
		<i>St. Michael Arch. Angel</i>	64 4 67 0
		<i>St. Nicolas</i>	64 4 66 0
		<i>Inbera</i>	68 0 76 0
		<i>Streight of Waigates</i>	71 0 85 0
		<i>Tobolska</i>	65 1 91 0
		<i>Perma</i>	63 2 83 0
		<i>Oustoug</i>	61 0 72 0
		<i>Wologda</i>	59 3 67 0
		<i>Bialaozero</i>	59 0 62 0
		<i>Ierossu</i>	57 3 65 0
		<i>Lesser Novogrod</i>	59 0 71 3
		<i>Vasil gorod</i>	59 0 73 0
		<i>Cazan</i>	58 2 84 0
		<i>Bulgar</i>	56 3 36 0
		<i>Astracan</i>	49 2 83 3
		<i>Wladimer</i>	58 0 69 0
		<i>Susdal</i>	57 1 68 0
		<i>Rostow</i>	56 4 64 0
		<i>Moskow</i>	55 0 64 3
		<i>Rezan</i>	
Dukedoms of			
<i>Karagopol</i>	62 0 67 0		
<i>Dwina</i>			
<i>St. Michael Arch. Angel</i>	64 5 67 1		
<i>St. Nicholas</i>	65 0 66 3		
<i>Lampar</i>	66 0 71 0		
<i>Inborn</i>	68 2 73 4		
<i>Condinsky</i>			
<i>Koma</i>	62 3 77 2		
<i>Petwora</i>	68 2 87 1		
Samoides.			
<i>Strait of Wagote</i>	70 0 87 3		
Kingdom of Roym de Siberia.			
<i>Tobolska</i>	97 3 65 0		
<i>Perma</i>	62 0 84 1		
<i>Oustoug</i>	61 2 73 1		
<i>Wologda</i>	58 4 67 2		
<i>Bielaszero</i>	58 0 63 0		
Upon Volga R.			
<i>Gero</i>	57 3 66 1		
<i>Nisi Novogrod</i>	56 0 75 0		
<i>Vasilgorod</i>	55 3 77 1		
<i>Cazan R.</i>	55 3 84 4		
<i>Bolgar</i>	54 2 84 5		



	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Rexan	54 4	67 °	Rzowa	56 °	59 °
Worin	53 2	64 °	Twer	55 4	62 °
Smolensko	54 °	57 °	Greater Novogrod	55 3	57 °

CHAP. XVI.

The Lesser Tartary.

THE States of the Prince of Przeczop, or of the lesser *Tartars*, lie betwixt the mouths of the *Borithenes* and *Tanais*; and in that Peninsule which the Ancients called the *Taurick Cherjonesus*, bounded on the East by the *Palus Meotis*, and on the South and West by the *Black Seas*; on the *Isthmus* thereof stands the City of *Przeczop*, which hath given the name of *Przeczopites* to that People, and the City of *Cassa* is its Capital: the Streight that joyns the *Palus Meotis* to the *Euxin Sea*, was heretofore called the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, and is now termed the Streight of *Cassa* or *Vospero*, and *St. Johns Mouth*.

The *Tartars* *Przeczopites* are by Religion *Mahometans*.

CHAP. XVII.

The States of the King of Poland.

THESE States have the Territories of *Moskovy* on the East, on the North those of *Sueden* and the *Baltick Sea*, on the West *Germany*, and on the South the *Carpathian Mountain* which divides them from *Hungary* and *Transylvania*: they comprehend *Poland*, *Prussia*, *Lithuania*, part of *Livonia*, *Masovia*, *Podlossia*, *Podolia*, *Volhinia* and *Russia-Nigra*.

The Capital City of *Poland* is *Cracovia*, which is the Metropolis of the State; the others are *Guesu* an Archbishoprick, *Sandomeria*, and many more less considerable.

Prussia Regalis belongs to the King of *Poland*, and its chief Towns are *Moriembourg* and *Dantzick*, which has a famous Port on the *Baltick* at the Mouth of the *Weist* or *Vistula*.

Prussia the Ducal belongs to the Marquess of *Brandebourg*, who does homage for it to the King of *Poland*: its Capital City is *Koningsberg*, or *Regimontum*.

The Capital of *Lithuania* is *Vilna*.

In *Livonia*, or *Liefland*, are the Towns of *Riga*, *Reuel* and *Torpach*; it belongs almost wholly to the *Suede*, being yielded to that Crown by the Treaty of *Oliva* in the Year 1660.

The Capital of *Maffovia* is *Warsaw*, of *Podlaffia*, *Bijelsko*: *Caminiek* and *Bar* are in *Podolia*, and *Ulodimer* in *Volhinia*

Leopolis an Archbishoprick is the Metropolis of *Russia-Nigra*.

Samogithia is also a Province of that State, but hath neither Town nor Castle.

The Rivers of that Country are the *Vistula* or *Weissel*, that passes by *Cracovia*, *Sandomeria* and *Dantzick*.

The *D'una* passing by Riga into Lithuania.

The *Boristhenes* or *Nieper* bounds these States on the East, having its mouth in the *Ukraine*, the Country of the *Cosacques*, who are under the Dominion of the King of *Poland*, but none of the best Subjects.

The *Catholick* Religion is the strongest in these States, but the *Calvinist* and *Lutheran* are professed there also.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the principal places in *Poland* and *Lithuania*.

<i>Prussia Royal to Poland.</i>			<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	<i>Goldingen</i>	
<i>Dantzick</i>	54 2	41 5	<i>Windaw</i>	57 0 45 4
<i>Elbing</i>	54 1	42 4	<i>Liba</i>	56 2 44 4
<i>Marienburg</i>	53 5	42 1	<i>Plenen</i>	57 1 46 2
<i>Neuenburg</i>	53 3	41 5		
<i>Gulm</i>	53 1	41 4		
<i>Thorn</i>	53 0	41 4		
			<i>Lithuania.</i>	

Prussia Ducal to Brandenburg.		Polatzk		Palatinate de Poloczka.	
Brandenburg	54 3 43 4	Rofian	55 0	53 3	
Koningsburg	54 3 44 0	Driffa	55 5	52 1	

<i>Altenburg</i>	54	2	44	4	
<i>Tilse</i>	54	5	45	4	Pal. de <i>Wienpik</i> .
<i>Mammel</i>	55	4	45	0	<i>Scasnistere</i> 55 0 54 2

<i>Samagotia</i> in North Russia.				<i>Wierpsk</i>	55	2	55	4
<i>Midnick ab Nomie</i>	55	3	46	1	<i>Wiliff</i>	55	4	57
<i>Rofienne</i>	55	2	46	5	<i>Ula</i>	55	0	54
					<i>Horodeck</i>	55	4	55

Pal. of Vilna. 55 4 50 4

54	3	29	1
54	3	48	4
55	0	48	4

	Lat.	Long.	Poland.
<i>Opixty</i>	55 1	49 0	
			Pal. of <i>Plotzka</i> .
			Lat. Long.
<i>Troki</i>	54 3	48 4	<i>Plotzko</i> 52 3 42 4
<i>Pubinki</i>	54 5	49 2	<i>Pluuszko</i> 52 5 43 0
<i>Kowne</i>	54 4	47 4	<i>Dobersin</i> 52 3 42 2
<i>Grodne</i>	53 4	47 3	<i>Reppina</i> 52 5 42 3
<i>Lida</i>	53 5	49 0	
<i>Wilkewiska</i>	53 1	48 3	
			Pal. of <i>Inowlozcz</i> .
<i>Bielica</i>	53 4	49 1	<i>Inowlozcz</i> 52 5 41 2
<i>Afuriana</i>	54 2	49 4	<i>Wladyslaw</i> 52 4 40 4
			<i>Frederslant</i> 53 2 40 4

Pal. of *Posua*.
52 2 40 3

52	4	39	5
52	5	38	5
52	0	40	3
52	2	38	2

Pal. of Kebab.
52 3 40 5

51	5	40	5
52	5	40	5
52	1	41	1

52 1 41 3
Pal. of *Brest*.

52 3 42 0
52 4 41 1

Pal. of *Raya*.

51	5	42	3.
52	2	52	3

52 2 52 4

Pal. of *Seradia*.

51 3 41 0
51 1 40 5
51 0 41 0

Pal. of *Lencici*.

52 1 41 4.
52 3, 42 5.
Pal.

Pal. of Sandomira.		Lat.	Long.	Pal. de Lemburg Ter		Lat.	Long.
Lawichest	51 3	45 0		pold, or Low		49 4	46 5
Sandomire	50 3	44 4		Halicz		48 5	47 5
Villicza	50 1	43 3		Premislaw		49 3	45 3
Malogocz	50 4	42 5		Sanock		49 1	45 1
Zarnaw	51 1	42 5		Sniatin		48 3	48 4
Radom	51 1	44 0					
Pal. of Cracow.		Lat.	Long.	Pal. of Lufuck, or Vitibinna.		Lat.	Long.
Cracow.	50 0	42 3		Mlodzimeers		50 4	47 4
Zacor	49 5	42 0		Constantino		51 1	49 5
Nowopol	50 5	41 5		Horoskle		50 5	52 5
Sandecz	49 4	43 1		Lufuck		50 4	49 0
Freecz.	49 4	43 4		Pal. of Kaminiack		49 5	48 4
Pal. of Lublin.		Lat.	Long.	Barr		49 1	51 2
Lublin	51 0	45 1		Bourack		49 0	48 3
Czericze	51 3	44 4		Pal. de Bracklaw		52 4	48 5
Kazimeeres	51 0	44 4		Minicza		49 2	52 2
Lukow	51 4	45 4					
Pal. of Bielsk.		Lat.	Long.	Ukrain, or Coffack's Country.		Lat.	Long.
Bielsk	51 4	47 1					
Grodeck	52 1	56 2		Bafe Podolia.		Lat.	Long.
Agufon	53 4	46 4		Bislerkem		50 0	54 4
Gonituz	53 2	46 1		Grudeck		50 0	53 2
Drogitrin	52 1	46 2		Kiowia		50 4	55 2
Pal. de Cbelis	51 0	45 3		Czyetkeffia		49 3	56 3
Dubur	50 5	77 1		Kudack		48 5	59 3
Kranslow	50 5	46 0		Krilow		49 2	47 3
Pal. of Bilez	50 1	47 4		Illes of y Tar-Treasure		48 0	58 1
Krilow	50 3	17 2					
Dutche de Czennibow.		Lat.	Long.				
				Moryn		51 2	56 4
				Kozel		50 2	57 4
				Czennibow		51 5	57 0

CHAP. XVIII.

The Isles of Europe.

THE Isles in the Ocean which belong to Europe, are in the first place those that are called British Isles: under which name are comprehended the Island of Great Britain, Ireland, the Orsades, Hebrides, Anglesey, Man, and Illes of Wight; and on the West of Normandy are those of Guernsey and Jersey, all









all which are under the Dominion of the King of *Great Britain*, and compose one of the greatest States in *Europe*.

The Island of *Great Britain*, which comprehends the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, is one of the biggest Islands in the Ocean.

The Kingdom of *England* is divided from *Scotland* that lies to the North, by the River of *Tweed*, and *Cheviot Hills*, and from *France* by a narrow Sea called the Channel; the chief Cities thereof are *London* on the *Thames* the Metropolis, *Tork* and *Canterbury* its two Archbishopricks: *Oxford* and *Cambridge* two famous Universities, and several other great and populous Cities. The chief Rivers of *England* are the *Thames*, the *Humber*, and the *Severne*.

This Kingdom is divided into fifty two Counties or Shires, reckoning the Dominion of *Wales* which lies to the West thereof, from which the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* have their Titles of Princes of *Wales*.

Scotland a Kingdom to the North of *England* hath *Edinburgh* for its Metropolis, *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow* two Archbishopricks and Universities, and *Aberdeen* another University, with many other Towns of less note: the Rivers of *Scotland* are not very considerable except for Fishing.

The *Orcades* to the Northward of *Scotland*, are many in number, but only thirteen of them are inhabited, and yet more Northerly are the Isles of *Shetland*, belonging likewise to *Scotland*.

The *Hebrides*, or *Hebudes*, are to the West of *Scotland*, and are above three hundred in number, the greatest of which are *Arran*, *Skie* and *Mule*.

The Isles of *Anglesey* and *Man* are to the West of *England*, and the Isle of *Wight* to the South.

Ireland, heretofore *Hibernia*, lies to the West of *England*: it is a great Island, and hath many good Towns, *Dublin* is its Metropolis, and its University, *Armagh*, an Archbishoprick, *Cork*, *Limerick* and *Waterford*: its greatest River is *Stanou*.

Iseland lies under the Polar Circle, which cuts it through the middle, so that part of it lies on the *Frigid Zone*: there is a Mountain here that cast formerly out flames of fire, though at present it ceases, called *Accla*: they have some, though but few, places of Habitation, the chief of which is *Skailor*.

The Western Islands called the *Azores* or *Tercera's*, are betwixt *America* and *Europe*, but nearer *Europe*, and therefore they ought to be ranked among the *European* Islands: there are nine of them, *Tercera*, *St. Michael*, *St. Mary*, *St. George*, *Gratiosa*, *Pico*, *Fayal*, *Corno* and *Flores*.

Tercera that gives the name to all the rest is the greatest, and has a Town called *Angra*: they belong to the King of *Portugal*, and produce plenty of Cedar.

We have spoken of those that are on the Coast of *France*, when we gave the Description of that Country.

There are many Isles in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and we have taken notice already of those that are on the Coasts of *Spain*, *Italy* and *France*: We must now speak of *Candia*, and of the Isles upon the Coasts of *Greece*.

Candy, heretofore named *Crete*, which contained a hundred Towns, has not at present above four or five which deserve that name; *Candia* is the Capital,

tal, and hath given that name to the Island, the others are *Canea*, *Retimo* and *Sitia*: it belonged to the *Venetians*, but after above twenty years War, and that famous Siege of *Candia*, it is at last fallen into the hands of the Turk: it was once the Kingdom of *Minos*, and the Labyrinth that *Dedalus* made was here, and several other things which have been the Theams to the ancient Poets.

Corfu, *Zant*, and *Cephalonia*, are in the *Ionick* Sea under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, as also *Cerigo*, heretofore *Cythera*, which is to the South of *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*.

Nigropent, heretofore *Eubæa*, is upon the Coast of *Achaia*; and on the Coast of *Romania* is *Samandracbi*, which was called *Samothracia*, and to the South of this *Balimene*, anciently *Lemnos*, where they dig *Terra Lemnia*, or *Sigillata*.

In fine, the *Egean* Sea, called the *Archipelago*, and *White Sea*, is full of scattered Islands which the ancients divided into the *Cyclades* and *Sporades*, because those lie in a round, and these are dispers'd upon and down,

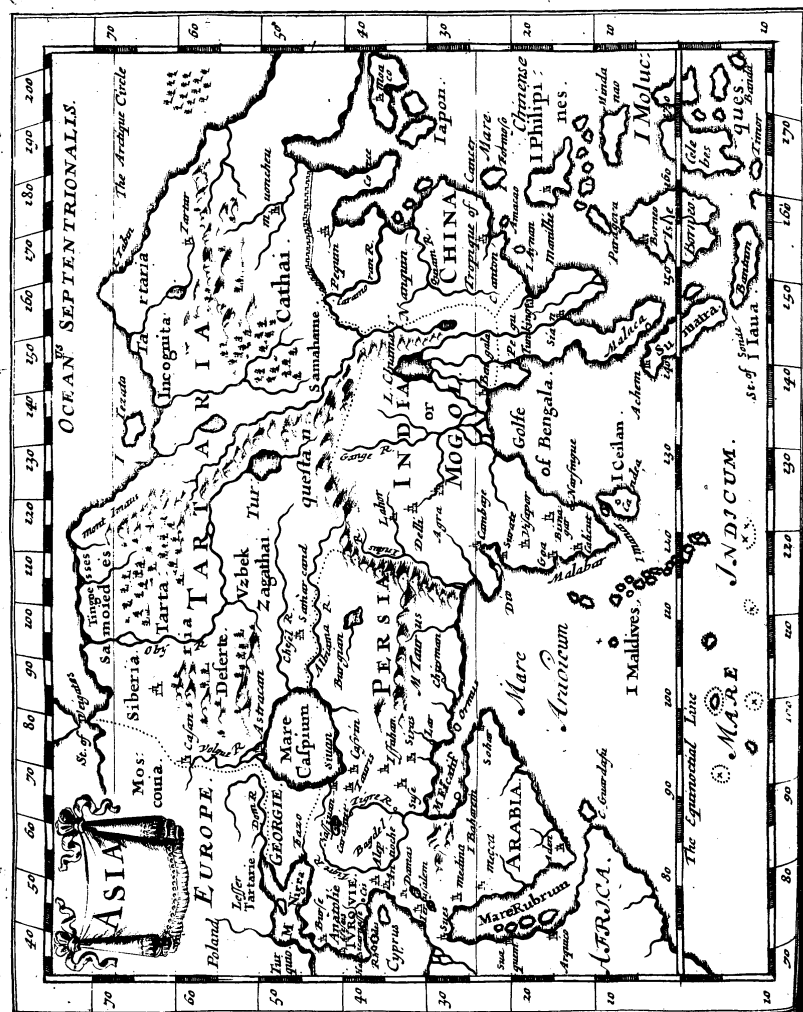
The most famous have been *Delos* where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; at present it is called *Sdrille Paros*, now *Paro*, renowned for its White Marble: *Zea Andro*, *Niscia Sifano*, and many others, besides those that are near *Asia*, which we shall afterwards discourse of.

We have already mentioned the Islands in the *Baltick*, which the King of *Denmark* possesses, but there are some others also that belong to the King of *Sueden*.

That of *Oeland* lies opposite to *Calmar*, a Town of *Gothia*; a little more to the North-Eastward is that of *Gotland*, which heretofore had a famous Sea Port called *Wibny*, which gave Laws to Commerce and Navigation. The stately Ruins whereof show it to have been very Magnificent.

The Isles of *Offel* and *Dagbo* are on the Coast of *Livonia*, and that of *Rugen* is near to *Pomerania*; all which are under the Dominion of *Sueden*, but the Isle of *Bornholm* is Subject to the *Dane*.

Before we leave *Europe*, it is to be observed, that it is almost wholly under the *Northern* temperate Zone; it hath some Regions indeed under the frozen Zone, which are part of *Norway*, *Finmarkbia*, and the greatest part of *Lapland*, and some Lands of *Moscovy*, towards the Streights of *Waigatz*, the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and *Cape Malapan* in *Morea*, lie in the six and thirtieth Degree of Latitude, and these are the most Southern parts of *Europe*: the North Cape lies in seventy two almost, and is the most Northern place thereof.



A NEW GEOGRAPHY.

The SECOND BOOK.

CHAP. I.

ASIA.



IN the First Book we have given a Description of *GEOGRAPHY* in general, and of all *EUROPE* in particular: In the following Books we shall treat of the other parts of the Earth; and in the first place of *ASIA*, as being contiguous to *EUROPE*.

ASIA, whereof we described the Bounds in the beginning, was variously divided by the Ancients; but at present, these famous Names are abolished, and it looks with a new countenance: I think it ought to be divided according to the Principal Empires that share it, which are under the Obedience of Five Great Monarchs; to wit, the *Grand Signior*, the *King of Persia*, the *Great Mogol*, the *King of China*, and the *Great Cham of Tartary*. To these must be added some Kings of the *East Indies*, with what the *Portuguese* possess there, and the Isles, that are numerous and very considerable.

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CHAP. II.

The Empire of the TURK in ASIA.

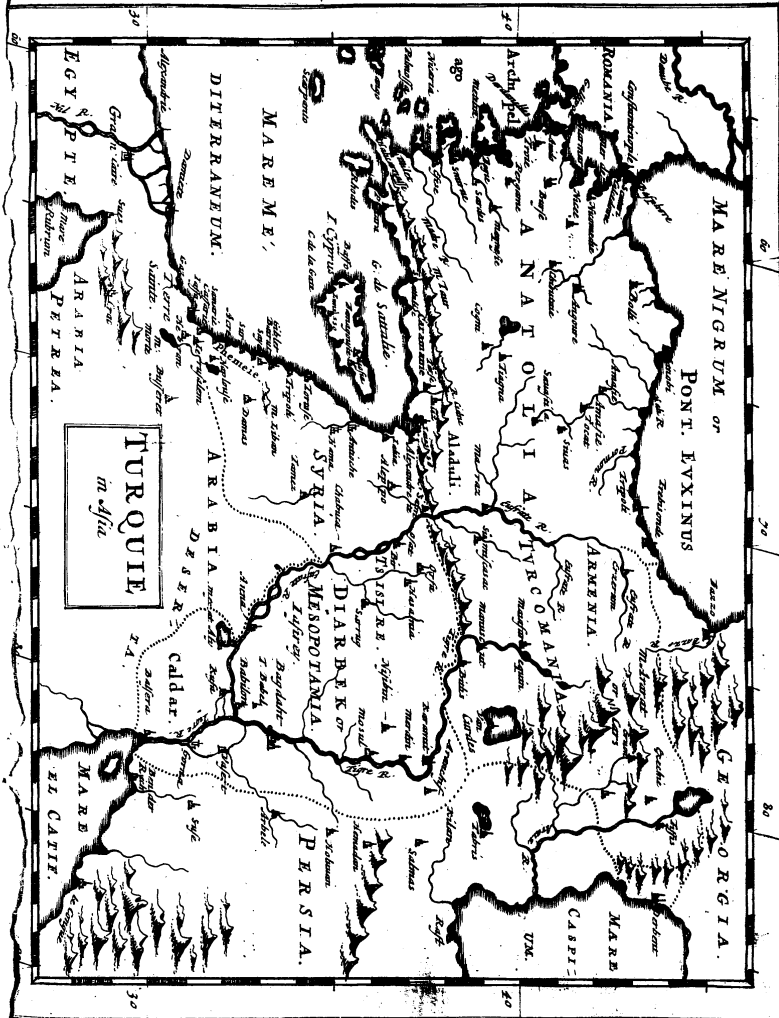
THE Emperour of the Turks, whom we call the *Grand Signior*, has his Imperial Seat at *Constantinople*, which is in *Europe*; but the greatest part of his Dominions is in *Asia*: to wit, *Anatolia*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Arabia*, *Chaldea*, *Mingrelia*, *Georgia*, and *Circassia*.

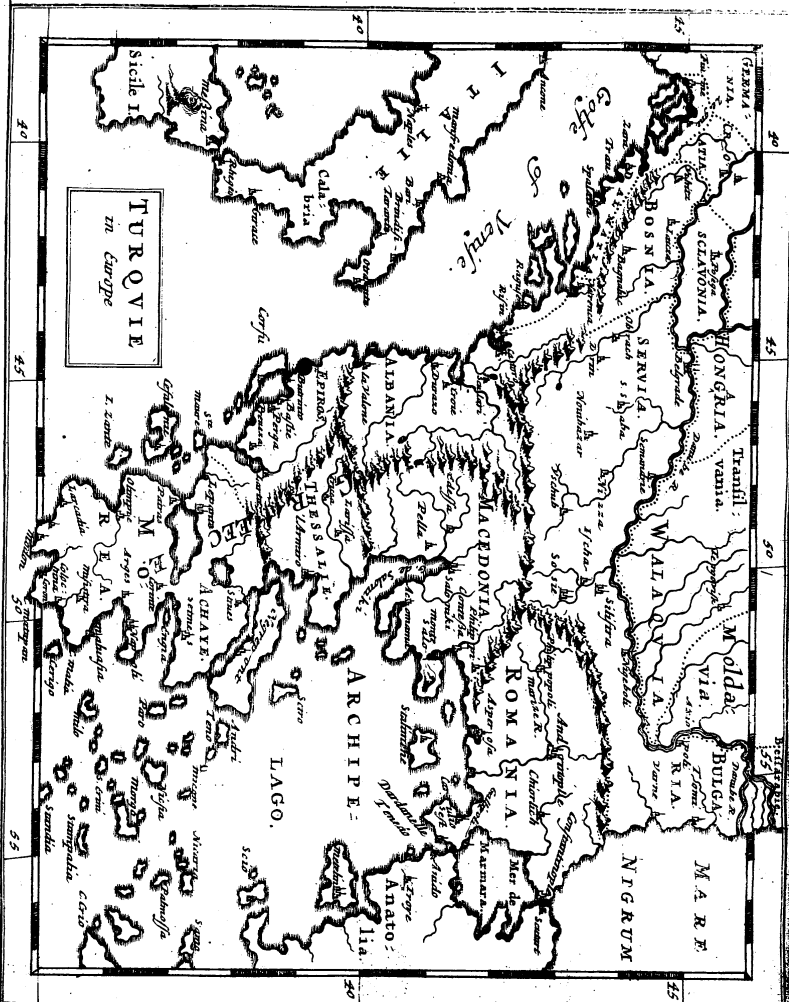
Anatolia of the Moderns, is the *Lesser Asia* of the Ancients; it is on three sides encompassed by Seas, on the North by the *Black Sea*, on the West by the *Propontis* and *Archipelago*, on the South by the *Mediterranean*; and hath the River *Euphrates* on the East. It was heretofore divided into Two and twenty Provinces, *Pontus*, *Bitinia*, *Asia Proper*, the greater and lesser *Phrygia*, *Troas*, the greater and lesser *Mysia*, *Eolia*, *Ionia*, *Caria*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, *Lycia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pisidia*, *Isauria*, *Pamphilia*, *Cilicia*, *Lycaonia*, *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*; but at present their Names are lost, their Bounds confounded, their Towns ruined, and their Inhabitants heretofore so polite, are become barbarous. Nor do we certainly know how the Turks divide and name them at present; so that we must rest satisfied to remark the Chief Towns that remain. *Bursa* is one of the most considerable, and was the First Seat of the Turkish Empire; it is a large and well-peopled City: the miserable Remains of *Nice* and *Chalcedon*, famous by their General Councils, and the Ruins of *Troy* are to be seen there. On the *Archipelago* are also *Smyrna*, *Ephesus* where the Temple of *Diana* was, reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and where a General Council was also held: *Miletum*, *Halicarnassus* which is in *Caria*, where *Artemisia* erected to her Husband *Mausolus* that Stately Monument which was also ranked among the Wonders: and hence it is that Rich Tombs are called *Mausolea*. On the *Mediterranean* is *Satalie*, which hath given its Name to a Neighbouring Bay; and *Tarsus*, where *St. Paul* was born. On the *Black Sea* are *Trabizond*, the Seat of an Empire; and in the Country of the Amazons *Sinobi*, heretofore *Sinope*, *Anguire* and *Comi*.

Syria hath the Towns of *Aleppo* and *Damascus*, which are two of the greatest Cities of the Turkish Empire. *Said*, anciently *Tyre*, and *Baruth*, heretofore *Sidon*, famous Towns; *Antioch* now ruined, *Alexandretta* or *Scanderoon*, its principal Sea Port; and *Tripoly* of *Syria*.

Palestine, which was comprehended in *Syria*, was called *Canaan* and the *Land of Promise*, *Judaea* from a part of it; and the *Holy Land*, because of the Mysteries that there were accomplished. It is bounded on the East by Mount *Libanus* and *Arabia Petrea*, on the South by the same and *Egypt*; on the West by the Sea and *Phoenicia*: it hath been divided into four parts, *Galilee* on the North side, *Samaria*, *Judea*, and *Idumea*. In *Galilee* is *Nazareth*, where our Saviour was conceived, *Cana* where he changed the Water into

Wine;







Wine; *Capernaum* where he often sojourned, and raised the Daughter of *Tyrius*; *Mount Tabor*, where he was transfigured; the Sea of *Galilee*, where he calmed the Tempest, and chose some of his Disciples; *Naim* where he raised the Widows Son: all these Towns are now reduced to pitiful Villages. In *Samaritis* is the City of the same Name, which was the Seat of the Kings of *Israel*; there remains no more of that City nor of *Shechem*, but deplorable Ruins. In that Country also they do shew the Well, at which our Saviour spake to the Samaritan Woman: In *Judea* is *Jerusalem*, where he suffered death; its extremely fallen from the ancient splendor it had; nevertheless it is environed with good Walls, and may reach Twelve or Thirteen hundred yards in length, and as much in breadth. It is inhabited by Turks, Moors, and Arabians, who are Mahumetans; by Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and Copties. There are no Roman Catholics there but two Convents of Franciscans, the one of St. Saviour, and the other of St. Sepulcher; some Jews also live there. That so famous and holy City hath been often ruined, and as often repaired again. *Mount Calvary* and the *Holy Sepulcher* were once without, but now within the City. It would require a Volume to describe all the holy Places that are within and about it.

Two Leagues from *Jerusalem* is *Bethlehem*, where our Saviour was born; it is at present but a Village full of Ruins, inhabited by some poor Christians and Arabians. *Bethany* where he raised *Lazarus*, is nearer to *Jerusalem*, and is but a heap of Ruins; amongst which they still shew the Tomb where the Body of *Lazarus* lay when he was raised from the Dead, and the ruins of his house, of the houses of his Sisters, *Martaba* and *Mary*, and of *Simon the Leper*. *Emaus*, where the Disciples knew their Divine Master, tis in no better condition; no more than *Jericho*: upon the Plains whereof rises a Mountain, where our Saviour fasted Forty days. On the Sea-side is *Joppa*, now called *Jaffa*, *Acre* heretofore *Ptolemais*, and in *Idumea* is *Gaza* and some other Towns. *Jordan* waters that Holy Land, runs through the Sea of *Galilee*, which is indeed but a Lake; and loses its clear Streams in the stinking and black Waters of the *Dead Sea*: in this River our Saviour was baptized by St. John Baptist.

Arabia is divided into three, *Deserta*, *Petrea*, and *Felix*, or the Desert, *Petrea* or the stony, and the happy, the first two are to the North, and the other to the South.

Arabia the Desert is the Country where the Children of *Israel* sojourned Forty years, its Chief Places are *Mescher*, *Orem*, and *Ana*.

Arabia Petrea hath *Petrea* (so called from the Name of the Country, but now tis called *Crach*) and *Eltor*. In this Country is *Mount Sina*, upon which God delivered the Law to *Moses*.

Arabia Felix; or the Happy, so called because it is more fertile than the other two, and bigger also; lies between the *Red Sea* which it hath to the West, the Gulf of *Persia* to the East, and the Indian Ocean to the South. Its chief Towns are *Medina*, where the Sepulcher of *Mahomet* the Prophet of the Turks is: *Mecca* the place of his Birth, *Aden* a place of great Traffick,

Sana, Mocha, Soar, and many others. In this Countrey they gather Frankincence, and several other precious Gums.

Chaldea is at the Confluence of *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, its Capital was *Babylon* a famous City, and the Seat of the Babylonian Empire, the Walls whereof, built by the Famed Queen *Semiramis*, were placed amongst the Seven Wonders of the World. It stood upon *Euphrates*, and little or nothing remains of it at present, and less of the Tower of *Babylon*, that was near to it.

Bagdat is at present what *Babylon* was anciently, being built of its ruins; but upon the *Tygris*, as the other was upon *Euphrates*.

The other Towns of *Chaldea* are *Elmara, Gerna, Balsara*, at the bottom of the Gulf of *Persia*, *Orchea* which is thought to be the *Ur* of the Chaldees, from whence God called *Abraham*; *Magdon* and some others.

Mesopotamia, now called *Diarbeck*, lies to the North of *Chaldea*, and to the South of *Armenia*, between *Euphrates* and *Tygris*; its Chief Towns are *Dava, Merdin, Orpha, Bir*, and *Caramit*.

Armenia is divided into the greater and lesser, the one on this side of *Euphrates*, and the other beyond it; both the two are at present called *Turcomania*. The Chief Towns of the lesser are *Sivas* or *Sebastie, Kemach, Erzinga*, and *Suar*. Some place here *Samisata, Lucian's* Countrey; but it is in *Arminacha*, which was called *Comagene*. Those of the greater, are *Arzeron, Chari, Esfechire*, which is taken for the Ancient *Artaxata*. In this *Armenia* is Mount *Ararat*, where the Ark of *Noah* rested after the Flood. Some affirm that some remains of it are still to be seen there.

Georgia is to the North of *Armenia*; its Towns are *Cori, Scander*, and *Glifca*; that Countrey is the *Iberia* of the Ancients.

Zuria or *Albania* lies to the East of it, and reaches to the *Caspian Sea*. The most remarkable places of it are *Derbent, Zitracha, Sobai* and *Chipiche*.

Mingrelia is now-a-days the *Colchis* of old, whither *Jafon* went for the Golden Fleece; it hath the Sea to the West, and *Georgia* to the East. *Fazzo* and *Sevastopoli* are the more considerable Towns thereof.

Circassia and *Comania*, Countreys of very little note, lie Northward from the afore-mentioned Territories.

The Isles that the Turk possels about *Asia*, are famous in Antiquity. *Tenedos*, at the back of which the Grecian Fleet skulked: *Metelia*, heretofore *Lesbos*, where the renowned *Sappho* was born.

Chio or *Scio*, hath a Town of the same Name; this Island produces Mastic and the best Turpentine.

Nicaria, anciently *Icaria*, to which *Icarus* by his fall gave the Name.

Samos, where *Pythagoras* was born.

Pathmos, at present *Palmisa*, where *Sr. John* the Evangelist was banished in the time of *Domitian*, and had those Divine Revelations whereof he composed the *Apocalypse*.

Lango, heretofore *Co* or *Cos*, illustrious by the Birth of *Hippocrates* and *Apelles*; the one gave men life by his Medicines; and the other by the Touches of his Pencil.

Rhodes

Rhodes retains its Name, but not its Ancient Splendour: Its *Town of Rhodes*, and hath a Town of the same Name: In this place was anciently one of the Seven Wonders of the World; I mean, that famous *Colossus of Rhodus*, that was Erected at the Entry of the Harbour, betwixt the legs of which Vessels passed. It was thrown down by an Earthquake. This Island is Forty Leagues in Circuit, and but Six distant from *Caria*. The Turks took it from the Knights of *Rhodes*, who afterwards retreated to *Malta*. it hath some other places as *Lindo* and *Filermo*.

Cyprus at present *Cipro*, is one of the greatest Islands of the *Mediterranean*, being above Six score Leagues in Circumference. It was in Ancient times Consecrated to *Venus*, and lies in the Sea of *Pamphilia*, which Country it hath to the North, *Syria* to the East, and *Egypt* to the South: It hath been a considerable Kingdom; which from the House of *Lusignan* fell into the Dominion of the Republick of *Venice*; and is at present Subject to the Turk. The Chief Towns of it are *Nicosia* and *Famagofsa*, that hath a good Port.

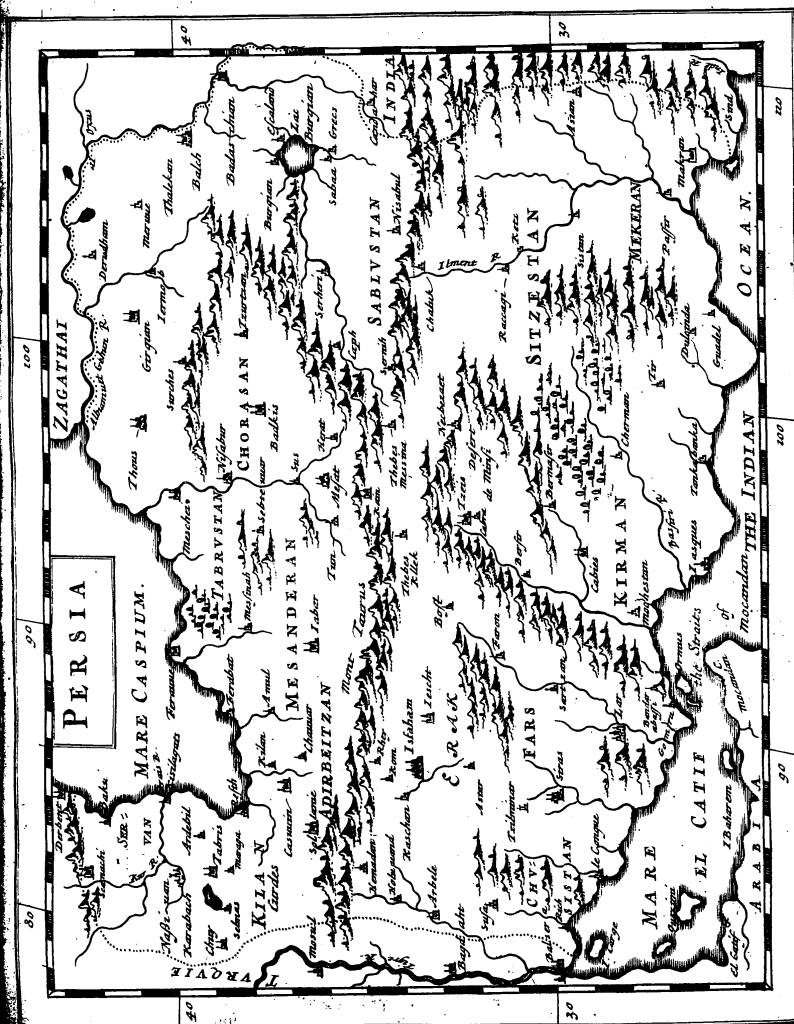
And thus you have a short Description of the Territories that the Grand Signior, Emperour of the Turks, possesses in *Asia*: In all which the Mahometan Religion is publicly Established; but the Jewish and Christian Religion are both permitted; and this last is divided into many Sects, as *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Jacobites*, *Georgians*, *Maronites*, *Cophites*, and many others. The Roman Catholicks are not so numerous there, as the others are.

There are many Governours in the Turkish Empire called *Beglerbeyes*, who have under them *Sangiacs*, that are as their Deputies or Lieutenants.

CHAP. III.

The Kingdome of PERSIA.

THE Empire of the *Persians*, heretofore so Vast and Famous, has been subject to many Alterations. It was founded by *Cyrus*, and overthrown by *Alexander*. The *Partians* drove his Successors from thence, and maintained long Wars with the Romans; it was again restored under the Name of the *Persian*, and ruined by the *Califes* the Successors of *Mahomet*: Invaded by the *Tartars* under the powerful *Tamerlan*, and at length Raised again by *Ismael Sophy*, to the State wherein now it is. It is called the Empire of the *Sophy of Persia*; and is bounded on the West by the Turkish Empire, on the East by that of the great *Mogol*, on the North by the *Tartars*, from whom it is divided by the River *Oxus*, now *Abianus*; and on the South by the Gulf of *Persia*, and the *Indian Sea*: In a word it Reaches from *Tygris* to *Indus*, and from the *Caspian* to the *Persian Sea*, containing several



several Provinces, *Persia*, *Susiana*: *Parthia*, *Media*, *Assyria*, *Hircania*, *Paropamis*, *Margiana*, *Carmania* and *Gedrosia*, all which have lost both their Names and Limits. The Metropolis of these States is *Hispahan* or *Isfahan*, a great and fair City containing many stately Palaces, where the *Sophy* keeps his Court and usually resides: It lies in *Parthia* now a days called *Elerak*: The other Towns of that Province are *Cassan*, *Argistan*, *Jex*, *Saba*, and *Targazin*.

In the Province of *Persia* now called *Farsy*, is the Town of *Siras*, which is taken for the Ancient *Persepolis*, burnt by *Alexander*.

Susiana, which is called *Cusistan*, hath for its Chief City *Sus* formerly *Susa*, the Imperial Seat of *Abassurus*.

Media now a days *Servan*, hath the City of *Tauris*, which is the *Ecbatana* of the Ancients.

Assyria, whereof the Turk possesses part, hath *Mesul* for its Capital, which is the Ancient *Ninive* the Metropolis of the *Assyrians*.

Hircania is called *Diargument*; its principal Towns are, *Mazandaren* and *Sirawan*.

Paropamisal at present *Sablestan*, hath *Candabar* for its chief Town, which gives also a name to all the Province.

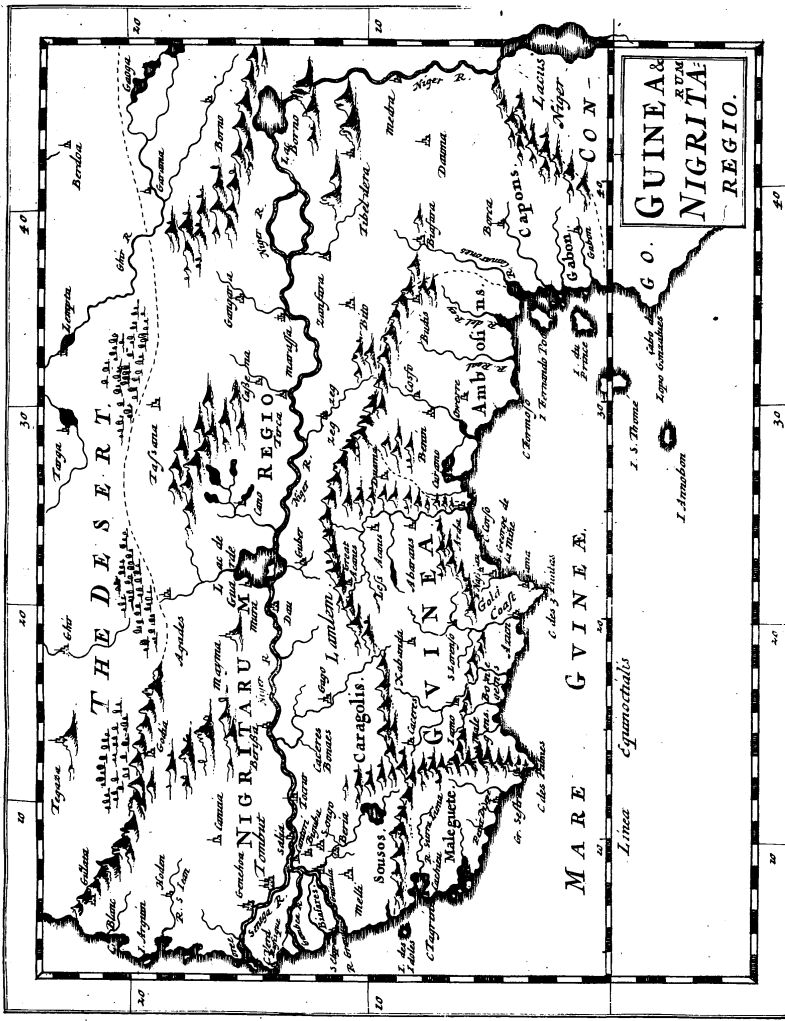
Margiana or *Elsabar*, hath *Mexed* for its principle Town, where the Kings of *Persia* are Interred.

Carmania hath *Chirman*, from which it takes its modern name, *Gedrosia* or *Circan* hath the Town of *Calamata*.

The most Remarkable Isles of *Persia* are in the Gulf of that Name; that of *Ormuz* is near the *Sreights*, and hath a Town of the same name Ruined at present.

The Isle of *Babarem* is famous, by reason that about it they fish for, and take the lovliest Oriental Pearls.

The *Sophy* of *Persia* is *Mahumetan*; but follows the Doctrine of *Aly*, *Mabemet*: Son in Law, whom the *Turks* reckon a Heretick. The *Persians* are of their Prince his sect, and civilized and polished, and much of the humour of the *French*. The Christian Religion is suffered there, and in *Hispahan* it self there are Convents of several Orders, as bare-footed *Carmelites*, *Capuchins*, *Minims*, and many others.





CHAP. IV.

The Empire of the great MOGOL.

THE Ancients divided the *East-Indies*, into *India* on this side, and *India* on t'other side of *Ganges*. In the first, called now *Indostan* which lies between that and another River named *Indus*, is the Empire of the great *Mogol*. It hath to the North *Turquestan*, to the West the States of *Persia*, to the South the Territories of several Princes which we shall hereafter mention; and to the East the Kingdom of *Bengala*: It is divided into several Kingdoms, which carry generally the Names of their Capital Cities, as *Agra*, *Labor*, *Delli*, *Kabul*, *Caxamir*; but the Kingdom of *Smda* hath *Tatah* for Metropolis. The usual place of Residence of that Monarch is *Labor*, his Palace is Magnificent, and he is the Richest Prince in the World in precious Stones. He is Mahumetan, and most of his Subjects follow the same Religion; but there are many Christians and Idolaters amongst them, and a Sect of *Pythagoreans*, who hold it a deadly Sin to eat any thing that ever had life; who are there called *Bamians*.

CHAP. V.

The other States of the EAST-INDIES, and what the PORTUGUESE and other Nations Possess there.

BEfore we proceed further, we must take a view of the other Kingdoms of the *East-Indies*, and of what the King of *Portugal* Possesses there, that we may not be obliged to come back to the same parts again. These *Indies* have two Peninsules, which are divided by the Bay of *Bengala*. That which is on the West side, contains the Kingdoms of *Decan*, *Onar*, *Barcelor*, *Canara* and some others, with the Coast of *Malabar*, in which are the Kingdoms of *Calicut*, *Cochin*, *Canlan* and others, all bearing the Names of their Capital Towns: They are Situated on the Western part of this Peninsule. Towards the Eastern, is the Coast of *Ceymandel*, where



where are *Negapatan*, *Maliapor* or *St. Thomas*, and the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, *Narsingue*, *Golconde* and *Orissa*, which bear the Names of their chief Cities. The two Coasts of this Peninsule are divided by Mount *Gate* which ends at Cape *Comorin*. The Countrey situated on this Mountain is called *Balagate*.

At the Entry of the other Peninsule, which is to the East, we meet with the Kingdoms and Cities of *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Camboia* and *Tinquin*; and in the Peninsule is the Kingdom of *Malacca*, with its City of the same Name, which is the Southermost Extremity thereof.

In the Entry of the other Peninsule, which is to the West, is the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, with a City of the same Name, and another called *Surrat*, which is very large, and a place of great Trade, and the Residence of our English President of *India*.

The Kingdom of *Bengala* is near the mouth of *Ganges*, between the States of the *Mogol* and *Pegu*.

The King of *Portugal* possesses the Isle of *Diu*, near the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, which has a Town of the same Name near the Kingdom of *Decan*, the City of *Goa*, one of the greatest Towns of the *Indies*, and the Residence of the Archbishop and Vice-Roy; some places on the Coast of *Malabar*, and on the other side he had heretofore *Maliapur* a considerable Town, where it is beleaved the Body of *St. Thomas* is. In the other Peninsule formerly he held *Malacca*, which the *Dutch* have since taken from him. Besides these, he hath several Islands, and some places in others which belong not wholly to himself.

CHAP. VI.

The Kingdom of CHINA.

Some Authors make this Kingdom as big as all *Europe*, so vast is its Extent. It hath the Ocean to the East, *Cochinchina* to the South, and to the West the *Indies* and part of *Tartary*, which it hath likewise in the North, and from which it is seperated by that Famous Wall of Four hundred Leagues in Length. It is divided into Fifteen Provinces, the Names of which it is not very material to know: There are above Two thousand Cities reckoned to be in this great Kingdom, and of them *Peking* is the Chief and the Imperial Seat of their Kings. That Throne was overturned by the *Tartars*, who ruined this Empire, and posselt the greatest part thereof; but the Natives have lately recovered their Liberty again and expelled the Conquerers. *Nanquin*, *Xanton* and *Amus*, are the most considerable



considerable Cities, and the least is as big if not bigger than *London*. There are in this Kingdom many Fair Navigable Rivers, the chief of which are the *Yellow* and the *Blw*, called in the *Chinese Language*, *Caramoran* and *Janfugiam*, and *Chimbo* that passes by the Stately City of *Amus*. The *Chinese* are Idolaters, and Worship the Heavens and Stars, with many Idols that they place in their Temples.

The *Jesuits* have Converted many of them to Christianity, and are very Active in making Profelytes in those Parts.

CHAP. VII. TARTARY.

THE greater *Tartary* is one of the vastest Regions of the whole Earth. It hath to the West the States of *Muscovy*, the Ocean to the North, to the East the Streights of *Anian*, or *Jesso*, according to some Maps, and to the South *Persia*, *India*, and *China*. Several Princes have Dominions in that great space of Land, and among others the Prince of *Ninebe* on the East-side, who Invaded and Conquered *China*: But the most considerable of all is the *Great Cham*. One of his chief Provinces is *Cathay*, which some take for *China*, and its City of *Cambalu* for that of *Pequin*, so uncertain Men are in the knowledge of those distant Countries. It is nevertheless sure that there are Vagabond *Tartars*, divided into Societies called *Hordes*: They Inhabit that place which is called *Tartary Desert*, near which is the Kingdom of *Asfracan*, with a Town on the same Name on the *Volga*. In these Countreys, as 'tis reported, grows the *Boranetz*, which is a Plant Animal, that is, half a Plant and half an Animal: It is in Shape like a Lamb, and fastned to a stalk, about which it Nibbles and Eats the Grass, which once failing, it withers and dies. The other parts of *Tartary* are, *Turquesfan* and *Zagathy*, the chief City whereof is *Samar-kand*, the Imperial Seat of the Victorious *Tamerlan*. Most part of the *Tartars* are Mahumetans; there are many Idolaters, some *Jews*, and very few Christians among them.

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CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

The Isles of ASIA in the Ocean.

IN treating of the Territories of the *Turk*, we spake of the Isles of *Asia* that are in the *Mediterranean*: We must now mention those in the Ocean which belong to that part of the World; but seeing they are so numerous, that a large Volume would be too little to describe them all in, we shall only touch at those which are the most considerable and of greatest Note amongst them.

The *Maldives* lie towards the Cape of *Comorin*, to the South and West thereof; there are many of them, and they reach to the Line, being divided into certain Parcels, which are called *Atollons*, and contain many small Islands, separated by very narrow Channels; they are full of *Coco-trees*; the Inhabitants are Mahumetans, and subject to a King.

Zeilan or *Zeilon*, is near Cape *Comorin*, being Two hundred and forty Leagues in Circumference: The *Indians* call it *Tenasirum*, that is, a Paradise of Delights; there grows the Tree whereof Cinnamon is but the Bark, and that in such plenty, that there are whole Forrests of them: Fair Emeralds and fairer Elephants are likewise to be had there. Some would have it to be the *Taprobane* of the Ancients, which others think to be *Sumatra*. One of its chief Towns is *Sitavaca*, the Residence of a Prince who takes the Title of Emperor of *Zeilan*, to whom the other Kings are Tributary. It is divided into several Kingdoms, of which *Candy*, that is in the middle of the rest, is one of the chief. The *Portuguese* had formerly some places there, of which *Columbo* was the most Important: But at present the *Hollanders* are possessed of that and much more than ever the *Portuguese* had. The Natives are either Mahumetans or Idolaters.

Sumatra is divided by the Streights of *Sincapura*, from the Peninsula of *Malacca*. Most part of the Modern Geographers take it for *Taprobane*; the Equinoctial cuts it almost in the middle, it is very large, and some assign to it Thirty Kingdoms. Its chief Towns are, *Acbein*, *Pedar*, and *Barbam*: The Inhabitants profess Mahumetanifm, and many of them are still Idolaters.

Great *Java* is near to *Sumatra*, and is separated from it but by an Arm of the Sea, called the Streights of *Sonda*. This Island is about Two Hundred Leagues in Length, but not above Forty in Breadth: It is Subject to several Princes, who are Tributaries to another, by them called *Mataram*, that is to say, Emperour. It hath considerable Towns, such as *Bantam*, *Palambuam*, *Japara* and *Batavia*, called so by the *Hollanders*, being formerly

formerly called *Jacatra*: They took it in the Year One thousand six hundred and seventeen, and have strongly fortified it, and made it the Residence of their General, and Principal Seat of their great *East-India* Trade. The Inhabitants of the Island are for the most part Mahumetans.

Little *Java* is now called *Cumbara*, and but little known, some of its Inhabitants are Idolaters.

Borneo lies to East of *Malacca* and *Sumatra*, and to the North of *Java*: This is one of the greatest Islands in the Ocean; it is almost round, and hath above 200 Leagues in Diameter. Its Principle Town carries its Name. Most part of the Inhabitants profess Mahumetanifm, and the rest are plunged in Idolatry.

Celebes is to the East of *Borneo*, and is much less than it, the chief Towns thereof are one that goes by the same Name and *Divate*.

Gilolo is to the East of the former, and is not so great; it hath a Town of its own Name, and another called *Tolo*.

The *Molucca's*, so Famous for the Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace, which they disperse through the whole World, lie under the Equinoctial, betwixt *Celebes* and *Gilolo*. The chief are *Ternate*, *Tidor*, *Matir*, *Machian* and *Bachian*. The *Portuguese* have had some places there, which have been disputed by the *English* and *Dutch*, and finally carried by the latter, who have Engrossed the Trade of those Rich Spices.

Banda is to the South of *Gilolo*, and furnishes also Nutmegs. The *Hollanders* have the Possession thereof.

The *Philippine Islands*, called so by the *Spaniards*, in Honour of their King *Philip* the Second, are so many in number, that some Authors reckon above Ten thousand of them. They lie Northward from the *Molucca's*, and Eastward from *Cochinchina*. The greatest and most considerable of them is *Luconia*, where the Town of *Manilba* is. The other that are remarkable are those of *Mindanao*, which hath a Town of its Name, the Isles of *St. Juan*, of *Cebu*, *Matan* and *Tandayo*; Betwixt this last and the Isle of *Lucon*, is the Streights of *Manilba*, Famous amongst Navigators.

Amacao or *Macao*, is a small Island on the Coast of *China*, where the *Portuguese* have a Town of the same Name.

The Isle *Formosa*, the *Lucavis*, and some others, are to the East of *China*.

The Empire of *Japann*, is composed of several great Islands, on the the East of *China*, the chief of which is called *Nippon*, and its Capital Town *Megao*; though this present Emperour hath his Court at *Jedo* in the East part of the Island. Many Jesuites have here lost their lives for Preaching Christ to that Idolatrous People. To the North of this Countrey the Land of *Jesso* hath been lately discovered, divided from it by the Streights of *Sangar*.

The chief Mountains of *Asia*, are *Taurus*, *Libanus*, *Caucasus*, and *Imassus*. Its chief Capes, are that of *Comorin* in the *Indies*, *Liampo* in *China*, *Fartach*, *Razalgate* and *Monzandaon* in *Arabia* the happy, and the Promon-

CHAP. X.

EGYPT and the Region of BARCA.

WE shall view the Countreys of *Africa*, that lie upon the Ocean, after that we have seen those that are upon the *Mediterranean*. *Egypt*, so famous both in Sacred and Prophane History; which speak so often of its *Pharaoh's* and *Ptolomies*, hath on the East the *Isthmus* of *Suez*, and the *Red Sea*; on the North the *Mediterranean*, on the West the Countrey of *Barca*, and on the South *Nubia* and *Ethiopia*. It hath not so many Towns at present, as it had heretofore. The Metropolis of it is *Caire*, a very great City on the right Bank of the River of *Nile*. On the other side of that River are to be seen those famous Pyramids, which were the Monuments of some Kings, and have been reckoned amongst the Seven Wonders of the World; and as in all probability they were the most ancientest of the Seven, so 'tis certain they are the only one remaining. *Nile* having washed *Caire*, divides it self into two Branches, which embrace the Countrey called *Delta*, from the Greek Letter Δ , which it resembles; these two Branches produce others, which made several Mouths to that River, some of which are stopt up. The other Towns are *Asna*, anciently *Siene*, towards the South *Alexandria*, heretofore the Capital City under the *Ptolomies*, preserves still in its stately Ruins, the Name of *Alexander* the Great, who founded it: It lies upon the Sea, and near the place where the Phare stood, which was one of the Seven Wonders. *Rosetta* and *Damieta*; are also upon the Sea, at two other Mouths of the *Nile*. All this fair Countrey is made wonderfully fruitful, by the over-flowing of the *Nile*, and is subject to the Turk: the Inhabitants are Mahumetans, but there are many Jews and some Christians among them.

The Region of *Barca* was anciently called *Cyrenatica*, and hath *Egypt* on the East, the Sea on the North; on the West *Barbary*, and the Desarts that carry its name, with *Lybia* on the South; its chief Town is likewise called *Barca*; the others are *Alberton*, *Patriarcha*, *Bonandrea*, *Berniche*, and some more. The People are Mahumetans, Subjects to the Turk.

CHAP. XI.

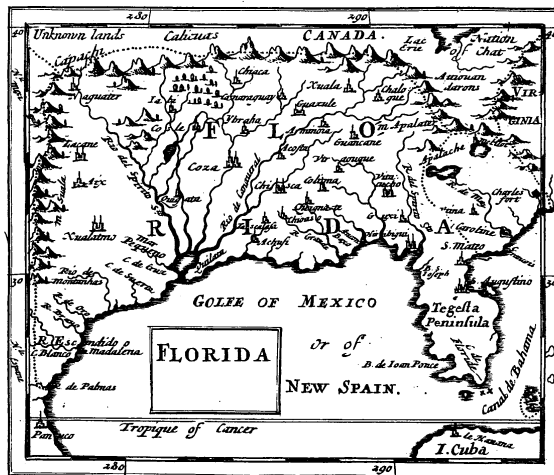
BARBARY, with the Kingdoms of
FEZ and MOROCCO.

Barbarry hath to the East the Countrey of Barca, to the North the Mediterranean, to the West the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and to the South Mount Atlas, which divides it from Biledulgerid. Going from East to West we find the Kingdoms of Tripoly, Tunis, Algier, and Tremisn or Telenis, with their chief Towns of the same Name. Near to Tunis are to be seen some Ruins of the famous Carthage. In the Kingdom of Algier is Bugie and Giger; and some other places that may be seen in the Map, but very little known to us. The People of that Countrey are Mahumetans, and subject to the Turk, and have for many Ages practiced Pyrracy upon the Mediterranean, to the great Annoyance of the Christians Commerce.

The Kingdom of Fez has to the South Morocco, to the East the Kingdom of Tremisn, to the North the Streights of Gibraltar, and to the West the Atlantick Ocean; its chief Cities carries the same Name, and is a beautiful and stately Place; the Principal Mosque of it is above a quarter of a mile in circuit, and therein burn constantly Nine hundred Lamps. The other Towns are Mahamore, Larache, Alcaxer, and Tetuan; (the two former belong to the King of Spain) and Tangier belonging to the King of Great Britain.

The Kingdom of Morocco lies to the South of that of Fez; its chief City bears the same Name, and is beautiful and large, though it hath lost much of its ancient Splendour. On the Top of one of its Towers, are three Golden Balls, which are believed to be Enchanted. Next to Morocco, the Town of Agmet is the most considerable: These two Kingdoms belong to one Prince, who is called Emperor of Morocco; he is Mahumetan, and his Subjects are of the same Religion; but there are many Jews and Christians among them.

CHAP.



CHAP. XII.

BILEDULGERID and ZAHARA.

BILEDULGERID signifies a Country of Dates, because it abounds with Palm-trees, which bear that Fruit. The Ancients called that Region *Numidia*; it reaches from the Atlantick Ocean to *Egypt*, the space of a Thousand Leagues: Mount *Atlas* divides it from *Barbary* on the North, and *Zara* bounds it on the South. Its best Province is *Suz* on the Atlantick Ocean; the rest, which are *Tesser*, *Dara*, *Segelmesse*, *Zeb*; and some others, most of which take their Names from their Towns, are but little inhabited, by reason of the great inconveniences of want of Water, noxious Animals, and the barrenness of the Soil. *Zahara*, or the Defart, is the Ancient *Lybia*, and reaches from the Ocean to *Egypt*, and hath *Biledulgerid* to the North, and the Countrey of *Negres* to the South. There is hardly any thing there but Defarts and heaps of Sand, which being driven by the Wind, many times bury Travellers alive, and being heated by the direct Beams of the Sun, render the Air insupportably hot. However there are some places inhabited, as *Zambaga*, *Zuennaga*, *Terga*, *Agadex*, *Berdoa*; and some others, so little known to us, that we can say nothing with any certainty of them. These People, as well as those of *Biledulgerid*, are Mahumetans, and some of them Idolaters.

CHAP. XIII.

The Country of Negres and Guinea.

That Country which is called the Country of *Negres* or *Nigritia*, hath on the West the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the North the Defarts of *Lybia*, on the East *Egypt*, *Nabia*, and the Empire of the *Abyssins*; and on the South *Guinea* and the Kingdom of *Congo*: It is about a Thousand Leagues in length, and of a very considerable breadth. The River *Niger* waters it, and overflowing like the *Nile*, renders it fruitful: It is divided into several Branches, whereof the two chief are *Senega*, *Gambao*, or *Rio grande*, which fall into the Ocean near *Cape de Verd*. That great Country is divided into several Kingdoms, of which



the most remarkable are *Geneboa*, *Tombut*, *Senega*, *Gago*, *Gualata*, *Melli*, *Cano*, *Agadez*; and betwixt the Branches of the *Niger*, the Kingdom of the *Jaloffes* and *Gambia*. They have generally either given or taken their Names from their chief Towns. The People are of different Religions; a great many of them are Idolaters, and some few are Mahumetans; they are subject also to different Princes.

Guinea hath to the East and North the Country of *Negres*, in which some Geographers also place it, towards the West and South the *Ethiopick* Ocean. It contains the Kingdoms of *Sierra Leona*, *Sabon* and *Benin*. It hath no Towns of any note. The Coast there is called by several Names, as the *Grain Coast*, the *Quagua Coast*, and the *Gold Coast*, upon which the English, Dutch, and some other Nations, have their Forts and Factories. The Natives drive a great Trade with the *Europeans*, who transport yearly into the *West-Indies*, several thousands of these wretched Animals, sold to them by their inhumane Lords, and sometimes by their own Parents, into perpetual Slavery. This Country abounds in Gold; the Natives for the most part are Idolaters, and some of them worship their Kings.

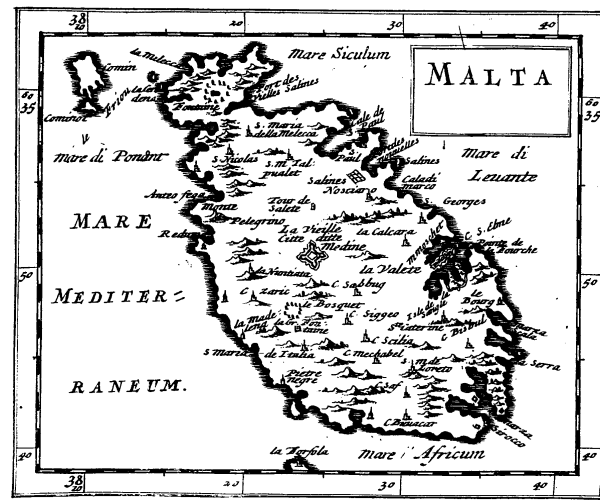
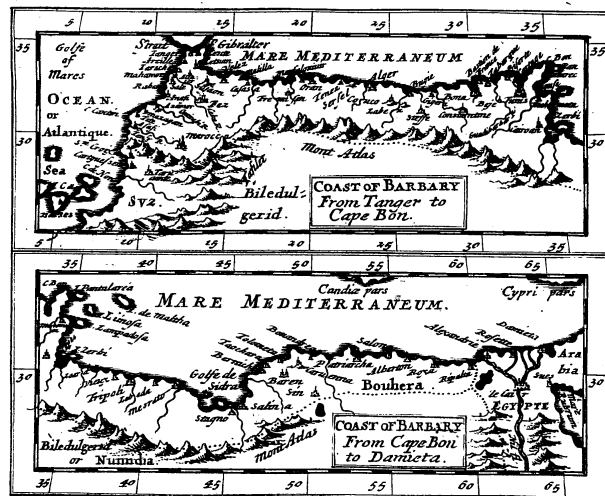
C H A P. XIV.

The Kingdoms of Congo, Cacongo, Angola, Malemba, and Mataman.

These Kingdoms are by some Geographers placed in *Ethiopia*; but we distinguish them, because under that name the Country of the *Abyssins* is chiefly understood.

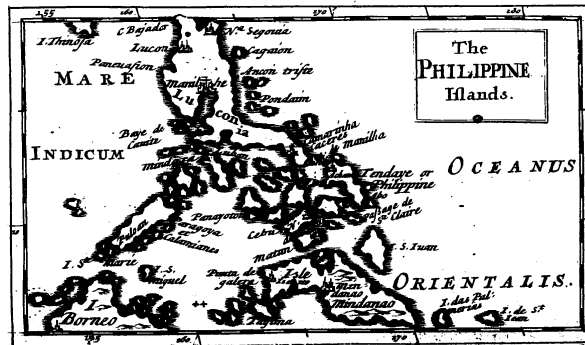
The Kingdom of *Congo* hath to the East the Empire of *Prefter John*, to the North the Country of *Negres*, to the West the Ocean of *Ethiopia*, and to the South the Kingdom of *Angola*. It is divided into several Provinces, and its chief Town is called *St. Salvador*. Next to that the most remarkable are *Pambo*, *Batta*, *Sanbo*, *Sunde*, *Pemba*, which take or give their Names to their Provinces. The River *Zaire*, that comes from a Lake of the same Name, runs through this Kingdom, with a Stream famous for its swiftness and breadth. That of *Coanza* makes the Isle of *Loanda* at its Mouth; there is another River likewise called *Lelunde*. In the Northern part of this Country, there are People called *Anzicaim*, who are reported to eat Mans Flesh, which is sold in the Shambles, as Beef and Mutton with us.

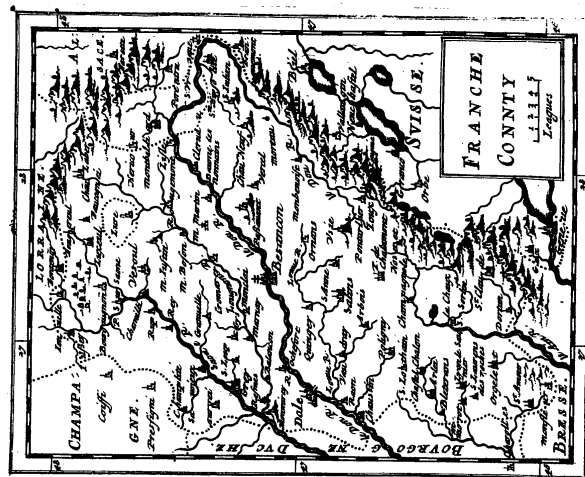
When the *Portuguese* discovered the Kingdom of *Congo*, the Inhabitants, as it were Idolaters, and worshiped the Sun, believing that the Souls of good

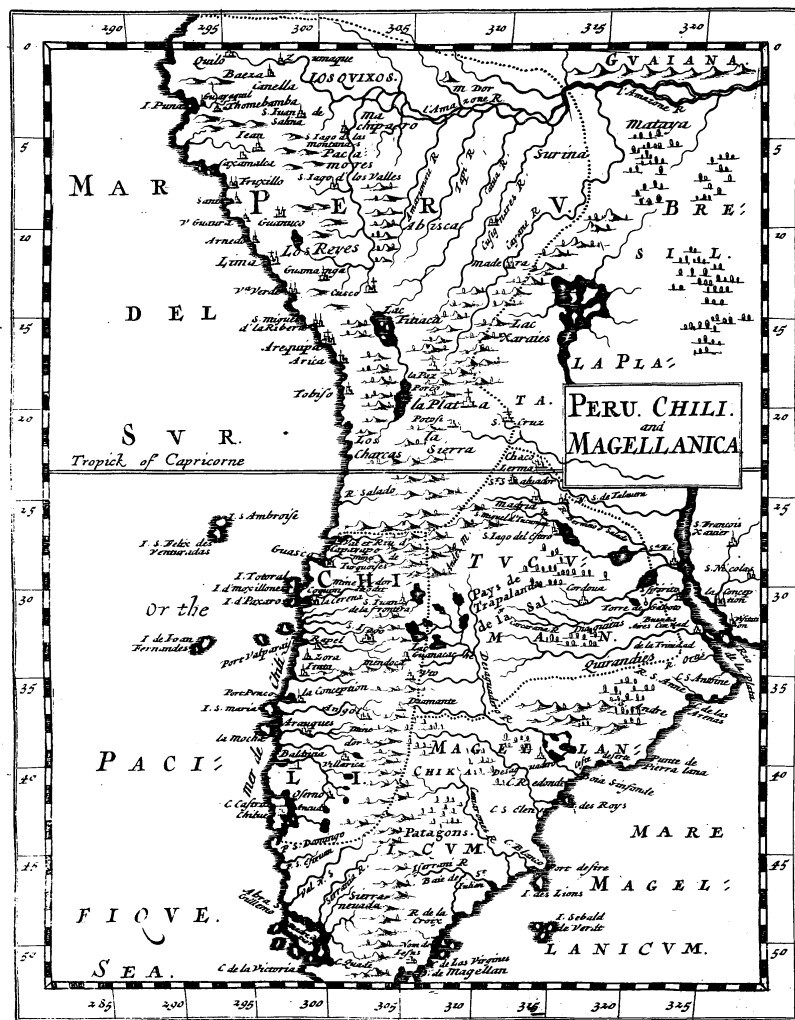


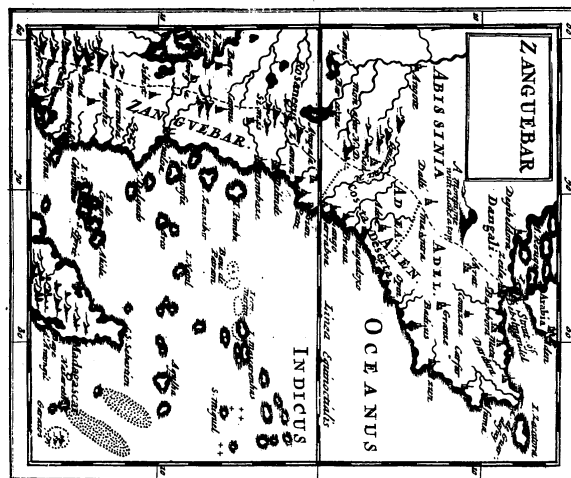












good Men after death, were carried to Inhabit about that glorious Luminary. Since that time many there have Embraced the Christian Religion.

The Kingdom of *Caconga* is to the Eastward of the former, and there is no Town observed in it.

That of *Angola* is to the South of *Congo*; its chief Town is *Dongo*: Here are the Mountains of *Cambambe* (Rich in Silver Mines) and Cape St. Mary.

The Kingdom of *Malemba* is to the East of *Angola*, and near the Lake *Zambre*; that of *Mataman* is to the South of it. The People of these Kingdoms are Idolaters, but the Jesuites daily endeavour their Conversion.

CHAP. XV.

Caffreria, Sofala, Zanguebar, and some other Countreys.

THE Countrey of the *Caffres* or *Hottentots*, named *Caffreria*, hath to the East and North *Monomotapa*, to the West and South the Ocean, and reaches to the Cape of *Good Hope*. Along the Coasts of it are good Ports. No Towns are to be seen here; the People are altogether barbarous, having neither Laws, Kings, or Religion. Near the Cape of *Good Hope* the *Hollanders* have planted a very Noble Colony, which supplies in great abundance all Necessaries to their Ships as they go and come from the *East-Indies*.

The Kingdom of *Sofala* is upon the Indian Ocean, its chief Town bears its Name, and is built in an Island made by the River of *Cuama*. Some Authors take this Countrey for the Land of *Ophir*, whither *Solomon* sent to fetch Gold for Adorning of that stately Temple which he Built.

Zanguebar is to the North of it, and extends it self upon the Indian Ocean, which it hath to the East, as far as the Kingdom of *Aden*, which it hath on the North side, and the Empire of the *Abyssins* to the West. It comprehends Six Kingdoms, to wit, *Mongalo*, *Mozambique*, *Angotbe*, *Quiloa*, *Mombaza*, and *Melinde*; each of them having a Capital Town bearing its Name. The Inhabitants are Idolaters or Mahometans, with some few Christians. The *Portuguese* possess *Mozambique* and *Mombaza* with some other places.

Continuing still Northward and along the Indian Sea, we find the Republick of *Brave*, consisting onely in one Maritime Town of the same Name, which was pretty Rich, before it was sacked by the *Portuguese*.

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Next we find the Kingdoms of *Magadoxo* and *Adel*, with their Capitals of the same Name. the latter reaches to the Cape *Guardafuy* and the Straights of *Babel mandel* which Joyns the Ocean to the Red Sea.

The Kingdom of *Abea* is upon that Sea and under the *Ottoman* Empire. Its chief Towns are *Arguico*, *Doncale* and *Sugum*, all three Maritime.

If there be any other little States, they are so inconsiderable, that it is not worth our while to stop and view them, just when we are about to consider larger and more Famous Territories in the middle of *Africa*, whereof we have now Surveyed the Confines.

CHAP. XVI. NUBIA.

NUBIA hath the *Nile* on the East; which divides it from *Ethiopia*, that is likewise to the South of it. The Country of *Negro's* on the West, and *Egypt* on the North. Its Metropolis of the same Name is upon the *Nile*, and the others deserve not the Name of Towns, being but pitiful Villages. The Inhabitants have been Christians, and according to some Authors are so still; but without any Exercise of Religio: of which they retain nothing but the shadow and confused Knowledge.

CHAP. XVII.

Ethiopia or the Empire of the Abyssins.

SOME Geographers divide *Ethiopia* into the Upper and Lower, and under this comprehend the Kingdoms of *Cerge*, *Angola*, and some others, whereof we have treated; and those of *Monomotapa* and *Monamugi*, of which we shall speak: And under the other they place the Empire of the *Abyssins*; but because this retains particularly the Name of *Ethiopia*; we shall use the same without perplexing our selves about that Division.

Ethiopia has to the North *Nubia* and *Egypt*, to the East, the Kingdom of *Abea* and *Zanguebar*, to the South *Monamugi*; and to the West the Kingdom of *Congo*, and the Country of *Negro's*. That vast Tract of Land which makes the Empire of the *Abyssins*, is all in the Torrid Zone, and

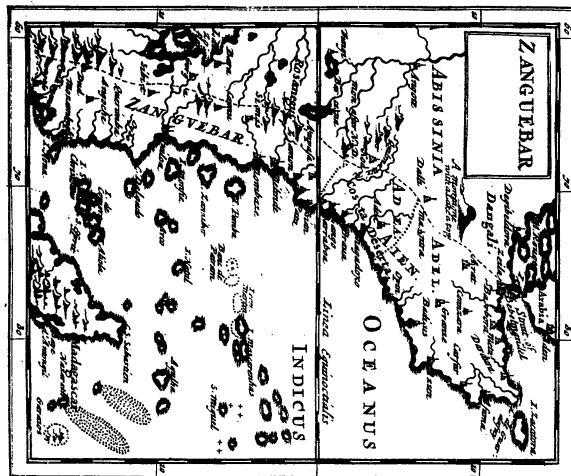
and reaches almost from the one Tropic to the other. Its length from North to South, is Six hundred Leagues. The *Nile* crosses it, and forms therein a Famous Island, which the Ancients Named *Meroe*, and the Moderns *Gueguerre*.

This great State is divided into a great many Kingdoms or Provinces, which bear that Name. The next to *Egypt* is the Kingdom of *Cansila*, then stretching Southward, these following are to be seen, *Barnagasso*, *Tigremahon*, *Bagamidri*, *Amara*, *Roxa*, *Narea*, *Zet*, and several others which I mention not, as judging it useless to fill this Description with barbarous Names that are good for nothing: The Towns here are mean and inconsiderable, having neither beauty nor extent, with pitiful Houses built of mud or clay and straw, because there is but very little wood or lime in the Country. Nor hath the King of *Ethiopia* fixed upon any Town for his usual Residence, but goes from Province to Province; having all his Court lodging in Tents, of which he hath always Five or Six thousand carried about with him in his Retinue. This is an odd way of living, and yet he is one of the greatest Princes in the World; he hath vast and large Dominions, great Treasures, rich Furniture, and can send numerous and strong Armies into the Field. He is abusively called *Prester John*, his Subjects call him *Aduobogue*; which signifies Emperour, and some Moderns, *Negus*, as much as to say Monarch. That Powerful Prince and all his Subjects profess Christianity, but with some mixture of Jewish Ceremonies; for they retain both Circumcision and Baptism. Their Priests Marry, but yet they have Monks. They have a Patriarch who is the Head of their Church, whom they call the *Abima*; and their Country is full of Monasteries.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Kingdoms of Moncenugi and Monomotapa.

THE Kingdom of *Moncenugi* hath to the North the Empire of the *Abyssins*, to the East *Zanguebar* and *Sofala*, to the South *Monomotapa*, and to the West *Congo*. *Sofala*, whereof we have spoken, depends on it, and belongs to the same Prince: His other Countreys are inconsiderable, and the Towns that are more so, are *Beif*, *Agag*, *Camar*. To the Northward of this State rise above the Clouds the high Mountains of the Moon. The Inhabitants are almost void of all Religion.



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The Kingdom of *Mymomatapa*, hath the last Kingdom we spake of to the North, and on all other sides the Countrey of the *Caffres*. The chief City of it and Seat of the Prince is of the same Name; its other Towns are *Mogar*, *Mofata* and *Gake*. Under it are comprehended the Kingdoms of *Toroa*, *Inbambane*, and *Inbamior*. Its Inhabitants are Idolaters, whom the Jesuits labour to convert to Christianity.

This Region is watered with the Rivers of *Cuama* and *Spiritu Sancto*.

These are the more known Regions of *Affrica*, which yet are so little, so that what we can say of them deserves not the Name of a Description. The chief Mountains are, *Atlas*, *Sierra-Liona*, *Mount Amara*, and the Mountains of the *Moon*.

The chief Capes thereof are, *Cape Verd*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and *Guarda-fuy*.

Its Rivers are the *Nile* that runs into the *Meditarranean*, after it hath watered *Ethiopia* and *Egypt*. The *Niger* that runs through the Countrey of *Negres*, and falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean near the *Cape Verd*, where it makes many Branches. The *Zambre*, that proceeds from a Lake of the same Name, runs through the Lake of *Zacbas*, and dividing it self into two Branches, one whereof is called *Cuama*, and the other *de Spiritu Sancto*, both whereof are discharged into the Indian Sea; and the River *Zaire*, which falls with great Impetuosity into the Ethiopian Sea.

C A H P. XIX.

The Isles of AFRICA.

IN the *Miditerranean* are first the Isle of *Malta*, the *Melita* of the Ancients, Famous for the Shipwrack of the Apostle *St. Paul*, and the Residence of the great Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, which bears its Name: It is Seven Leagues Long, and Four Broad. Its Towns are the *Valette*, the City, the *Bourg*, and *St. Michael*, with the Castle *St. Elme*. The Isles of *Comin* and *Comminet*, *Forfora*, *Goze*, *Lampadosa* and *Limosfa* belong likewise to the order of *Malta*.

The Isle of *Pantalarea* belongs to the Portuguese, and that of *Zerbuto* the Turks.

In the *Atlantic* Ocean are the *Canaries* that belong to the *Spaniards*, *Porto Santo*, *Madera*, and the *Cape De Verd Islands*, which belong to the Crown of Portugal.

Porto Santo is near to *Madera*, and in respect of it inconsiderable, for *Madera* is large and fruitful, producing good Wines, and that Sugar which goes by its Name. The chief City of it is *Funchall*, and has a Bishop Suffragant to the Archbishop of *Lisbonne*. The People are Civil and Roman Catholics.

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The *Canaries*, which the Ancients called the *Fortunate Islands*, because of the goodness of the Air and Soil, are to the West of the Kingdom of *Morocco*: they reckon Seven of them, that are the chief; to wit the *Grand Canaries*, the Isle of *Ferro*, the Isles of *Teneriffe*, *Lacerotte*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, and *Fortventura*. The great *Canary* which hath given its Name to all the rest, and got it from the abundance of Dogs that were found there, hath a Town of the same Name which is a Bishoprick.

The Island of *Ferro* is considerable, for that we have from thence taken our beginning of Longitude, it being the most Westerly of these Islands. There is here a Tree which so condenses the Air, that it furnishes the Inhabitants with Water, which is otherwise scarce enough with them.

Teneriffe is remarkable for a great Mountain, which is thought to be the highest in the World; called by the *Spaniards* *Pico*: from thence we have the best *Canary Wine*.

The rest are but inconsiderable.

The *Cape De Verd* Islands, so called, because they are opposite to that Cape, were known to the Ancients by the Name of *Hesperides*, *Gorgonia*, and *Gorgades*: The chief of them are Eight, to wit, *St. Anthony*, *St. Vincent*, *St. Luce*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Jago*, *del Sal*, *Mayo* and *Fuego*. That of *St. Jago* or *St. James*, is the most considerable. It hath a City of the same Name; the Bishop whereof is Suffragant to the Arch Bishop of *Lisbon*: Its other Towns are, *Ribera* a great place and much frequented, *St. Thomas*, *St. Michael*, and *La Praya* which is its best Port. The Air of this Island is extremely bad.

In the *Ethiopic* Ocean and near *Sierra-Liona*, are the little Isles of *Farellon* and *Massacoya*.

Somewhat farther in the bottom of the Bay or Bight of *Guinea*, is that of *St. Thomas*, discovered on that Saints day whose Name it bears. It is directly under the Equinoctial: Its chief Town is *Pavofan*, Inhabited by the Portuguese.

The *Princes* Island is near to the former, and was so called because the Revenue thereof was appointed for the use of the Eldest Son of the King of Portugal.

The Isle of *Farnandopo* is to the North of that, and near the Coast of *Guinea* and the Kingdom of *Benin*.

Beyond the Line we find the Isle of *Annobon*, which last the Portuguese called so, because they discovered it on New-years day.

The Isle of *Ascension*, discovered on Ascension day, and therefore so called, is farther to the South in the *Ethiopic* Sea, and is neither inhabited nor habitable for want of Water, but it is abounding in Turtle or Sea Tortoise. *St. Helena*, for a like reason so named, is of all the Islands in the World the most Remote from the Continent, being about Four hundred Leagues distant from it. It hath excellent Fresh Water, and so Salubrious an Air, that the Sick who land there, recover their Health quickly. It belongs to the English, and all the Ships that come from the *East-Indies* and belong to *England*, do commonly put in and take Fresh Water there.

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In the same Ocean, and towards the Cape of *Good-Hope*, are the small Islands of *Elizabeth*, *Cornelia* and *Fera*.

Beyond that Famous Cape, and to the East of *Africa*, in the *Indian Sea*, lies the Isle of *Madagascar*, called also of *St. Laurence*, or of *Laurence Armeide* who discovered it, in the year One thousand five hundred and six, on the day of *St. Laurence*. It is one of the greatest Islands in the World; containing about Six hundred Leagues in Circuit, Two hundred and sixty in Length, and in some places an Hundred in Breadth. Its Length reaches from North to South, from the Eleventh Degree of South Latitude, to the Five and Twentieth, so that it is almost altogether in the Torrid Zone, the Southern end of it being onely without it; over which the Tropick of *Capricorn* passes. It is very probable, that they who have taken this for the *Cerne* of *Pliny* and the *Mennibias* of *Ptolemy* are mistaken, and that the Ancients never knew it. It hath no Towns, only Villages beset with Stakes, the fairest of which is *Fauzaire*. The Inhabitants have little or no Religion, they have neither Temples nor Altars; they Fear a God, but Worship him not. The *French* have made some Voyages thither, and printed Relations of the same.

There are many little Isles about this, of the chief whereof we shall only speak. To the East of it are the Isles of *St. Mary*, of *Bourbon*, *Maurice*, and *Diego Roiz*. To the North, *Gade*, *Agulha* and *Natal*. To the West, *Mobila*, *Camora*, *Mayota*, *Jobanna*, and *St. Christophers*.

Near the Coast of *Zonguebar* is an Island of the same Name, having to the South the Isle of *Monfia*, and to the North that of *Pemba*.

Near the Cape *Guardafuy* lies *Zocotora* with a Town of the same Name. This is the *Dioscorides* of the Ancients; it produces the best Aloes and Dragons Blood; between this and the said Cape lies another Island, called *Abba del Curia*.

It is to be observed that the greatest part of *Africa* is in the Torrid Zone, and that the Line cuts it so exactly in the middle, that it reaches as far to the South, as it does to the North of it, that is to the Five and thirtieth Degree of South and North Latitude; however the much greater part is to the Northwards.

The End of the Second Book.

A NEW GEOGRAPHY.

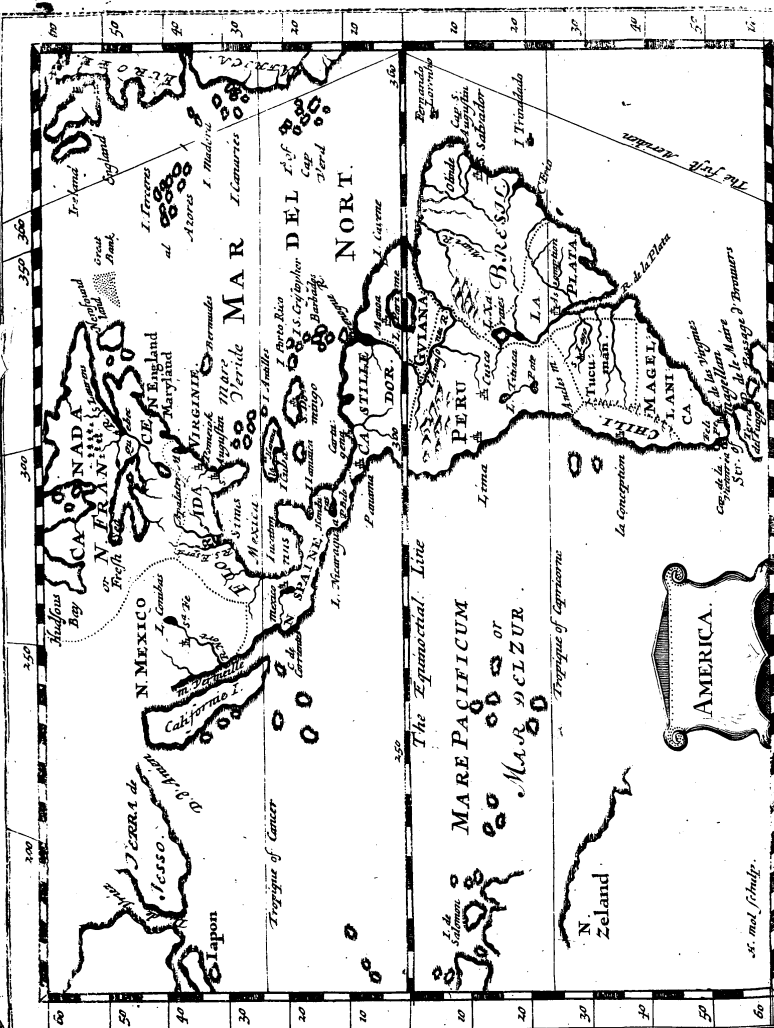
The THIRD BOOK.

CHAP. I. AMERICA.



Eare now come to the New World; for so Men hath been pleased to call this Continent which is divided from *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, because it hath not been known to us much above an Hundred and four score years. It is held, that *Christopher Columbus* a Native of *Genova* first discovered it in the year One thousand four hundred ninety two; yet it carries not his Name, but that of *Americus Vespucius* a Florentine, who five years after *Columbus*, in the year One thousand four hundred ninety seven, discovered *Brasile*; which was the cause that all that part of the World is called *America*. It is likewise called the *West-Indies*, in distinction from the *East-Indies* in *Asia*. It hath to the East, the Sea called the *North Sea*, *Mar del Nort*, to the West the *South* or *Pacifick* Sea, to the South the *Streights of Magellan*; but its bounds to the North

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are unknown to us, and we cannot tell whether there be Seas or Lands. By the *Isthmus of Panama*, which makes it two Peninsules, it is divided into the North and South America.

In North America; and on the North Sea, are *Esotiland*, *Greenland*, *Terra de Labrador*, *Canada*, or new France, *New England*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, *Florida*, *New Spain*, *Jucatan*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, *Costarica* and *Veragua*. And on the *Vermilian Sea*, *Anien*, *Quivua*, and *New Mexico*.

In South America are *Golden Castille*, *Guiana*, *Brasile*, *Plata*, and *Terra Magellanica*, all upon the North Sea, and on the South or *Pacific Sea*, *Chili*, and *Peru*; and *Tucuman* in the middle.

CHAP. II.

North AMERICA.

ESTOTILAND, *Greenland* and *Terra de Labrador* or *Laborador*, have no Inhabitants but Savages, who live amongst Ice and Snow, with which these Countreys are covered. The Reader must not expect Towns here, for there are none at all: We are only to observe that *Greenland* is a Countrey lately discovered, and that there was another of the same Name, which cannot now be found; though the Kings of *Denmark* to whom it belonged, have in vain sent Ships in search of it. It had Towns, with Churches, and Monasteries; but no body can tell what is become of it: whether the passage to it be blockt up by the Ice, or that it hath been swallowed up in the Ocean.

Canada is called *New France*, because the French discovered and planted a Colony in it; the chief places thereof are *Quebec*, and *Tadoussac*, upon the great River of *St. Laurence*.

New England is a Rich and Flourishing Countrey, with many Towns, the chief thereof is *Boston*, Inhabited by the *English*.

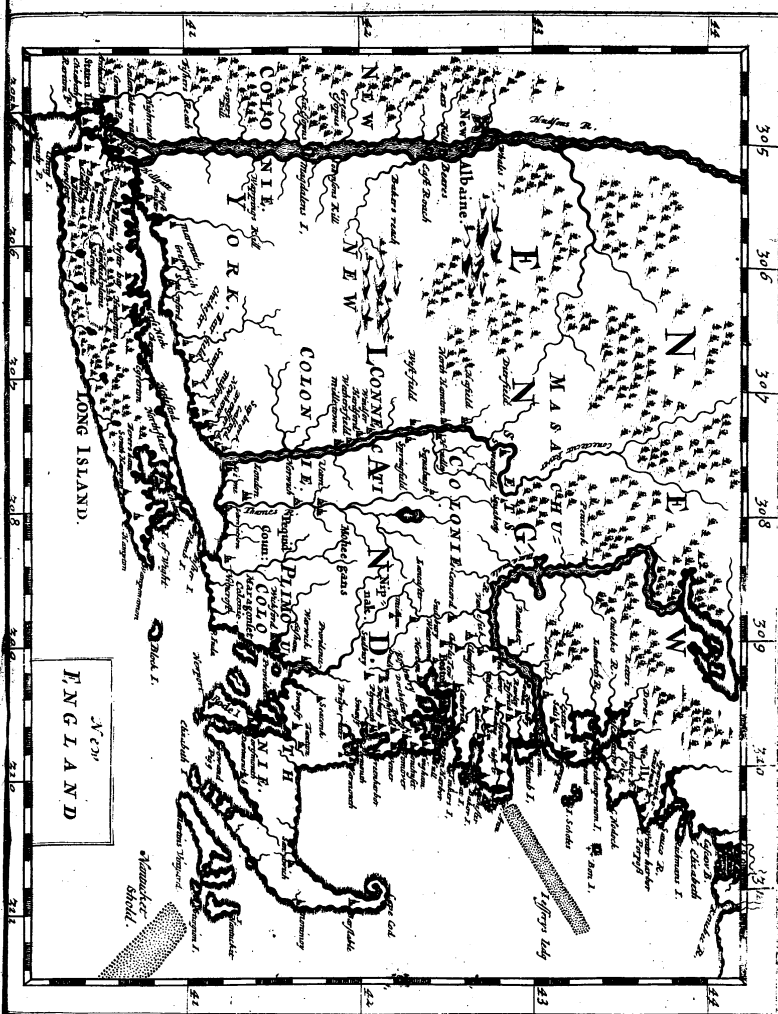
Maryland is Peopled by the King of Great Britain's Subjects, and belongs to the Lord *Baltimore*, who holds it of that Crown.

Virginia was so called by the *English*, because they discovered it in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* who was never Married. In it is *James Town*, and some others; the principal product of this Countrey is *Tobacco*, which from hence is carried into most parts of *Europe*.

Carolina is a late Plantation of the *English*, not fully settled as yet.

Florida was so Named by the *Spaniards*, who discovered it on Palm Sunday. It stretches to the South in form of a Peninsule: In it are the

Towns







Towns or Villages of St. Matthew, St. Augustine, and the River of the Holy Ghost.

New Spain is one of the loveliest Provinces in this New World. There stands the City of Mexico, which gave the Name to a great Empire, whereof Montezuma was the last King. Fernando Cortez Invaded it, in the year One thousand five hundred and nineteen, took that Prince, and Conquered his Country. There are many other Towns in that Country, the chief whereof are, *Mexico*, *Los Angeles*, *Vera Cruz*, *Valladolid*, and *Guatemala*. Mexico the Capital stands upon a Lake, it is large and well peopled, being the Residence of a Vice-Roy, and Seat of an Archbishop. *Jucatan* is a Peninsula on the Bay of Mexico, the chief Town whereof is *Merida*.

Honduras has the Town of *Truxillo*.

Nicaragua hath *Cartagen*, and *Veragua* and *La Concepcion*. These Three last Provinces and *Coscarica*, lie between the South Sea and the Bay of Mexico.

Anien is only remarkable for the Streights that carry its Name, which are by some thought to be fabulous; and runs between *California* and the land of *Jesso*: this land is supposed to stretch far out into the West, and is seperated from *Asia*, only by some branches of the Sea, and from *Japan* by the Streights of *Sangar*.

Quivira was called *New Albion* by Sir Francis Drake Admiral of an English Fleet, who discovered that Country in the year One thousand five hundred and seventy nine: it lies on the *Vermilian* Sea, that divides it from *California*; but there are no Towns observed in it.

New Mexico contains *New Granada*, wherein is the Town of *Staffe*.

CHAP. III.

South AMERICA.

UPON the Isthmus of *Panama* are two Towns, whereof the one that gives it the Name, is upon the South Sea, and the other, which is upon the North, or rather the Bay of Mexico, is called *Nembre di dia*. Beyond that space of Land, which lies between the two Seas, are the following Regions on the North Sea.

Golden Cabille, so called from that precious Metal which is found there in abundance. Its chief Towns are *Cartagena*, *St. Mariba*, and *St. Fe de Bogota*.

To the East of that is the Country of the *Caribbs*, in which is the

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North

North Cape, well known to those that Sail in these Seas. The Inhabitants go stark Naked, and have neither Government nor Religion.

Guiana is to the South; it hath a Town called *Manoa*, and by the Spaniards *El Dorado* (because there is much Gold in it) with a Lake of a vast extent, almost under the Line. Some affirm that there are a kind of monstrous People in that Region, who have no Heads, and have their Eyes in their Shoulders, and their Bellies; but that is only learnt from the report of their Neighbours, who heretofore told it to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Admiral of an English Fleet under Queen *Elizabeth*. We are not to believe all that we are told, neither are we to deny all that we cannot believe. The truth is, that report of Men without Heads is very strange, and seems contrary to the order of Nature, which is not guilty of so considerable mistakes, as to fail in the production of a whole race of People. Sometimes she produces Monsters, because she meets with bad Dispositions that hinders her Operations; but as if she repented of what she had done, and would disown such imperfect works, she puts astop to the progress, and suffers them not to propagate and beget others like themselves.

Brasile stretches on the North Sea, from the River of *Amazonas* to the Region of *De la Plata*. The People go there stark Naked, neither sow nor reap, but live on the Natural Fruits of the Earth, which are very plentiful in their Region, and by Hunting and Fishing. They eat the Prisoners they take in War, rather to satiate their Revenge than their Appetite. They have no Prince, no Laws, nor Religion; and they believed not that there was a God, until they were instructed by the Europeans, with whom they conversed.

The Portuguese, English, and Hollanders, have had Plantations there, and sometimes Wars for their Titles. In that Country are the Towns of *St. Salvador* or *Baia*, on the famous Bay of *Todos los Santos*, *Pernambouc*, *Rio Janeiro*, and several others. But let us not leave this fair Country without viewing the most pleasant and biggest River of the World, that watereth it: It is called the River of *Amazon*, because some Women carrying Arms and Fighting, were observed upon the Banks thereof. It is likewise called *Orinoco*, from a Spanish Captain that sailed long upon it. It springs from the Mountains of *Peru*, and carries its Streams through that Country into *Brasile*; where after a course of Six hundred Leagues long, it pays the Sea the largest tribute that it any where receives. Its Mouth, in the opinion of some, is Four score Leagues over; and just under the Line it mingles with the North Sea.

The Region *De la Plata* is to the South of *Brasile*, and on the North Sea; it is refreshed by a River that gives it both its Name and Water. The Portuguese have called it *Rio de la Plata*, that is, the Silver River; because Silver is found amongst the Sands it brings with it. On the side of it is the City of *Assumption*; the others are *St. Jov* and the *Visitation*.

The Country of *Chica*, and that of *Patagons*, which borders on the Straights

Straits of *Magellen*, are to the South beyond *La Plata*. Here are no Towns, some Capes and famous Ports, as the Port *Desire*, and the Cape *De las Virgines*. It is true, that on the Straights are to be seen the Ruin of a Town called *Philippa*, built by the Spaniards, where they were almost all starved.

The most remarkable thing in this Region, is the People that inhabit it, and are called *Patagons*; they have been reported to be Ten or Twelve foot high, and to swallow down a Pail full of Wine, with as much ease as an ordinary Man one Glass. They cover themselves with Beasts Skins, and carry Clubs, Bows and Arrows. They lay their Dead upon little Hills, and cover them with heaps of Stones, lest Beasts should devour them. It hath not been observed that they have any Laws or Religion. In a word, they are Barbarians, and for Strength and Bulk of Body, some what exceed our Europeans; but our latest Discoveries will not permit them to be Giants.

Having passed the Straights that were called after *Magellen's* Name who discovered it, and had so much honour thereby; we find on the South Sea Cape *Desire*, and advancing from South to North, *Chili* and *Peru*.

The Country *Chili* hath these chief Towns, *St. Jago*, *L'Imperial*, *La Concepcion*, and *Batavia*.

Peru is to the North of *Chili*, and reaches Five hundred Leagues from South to North; it hath to the West the South Sea, to the East the high Hills, which the Spaniards call *Las Cordilleras*, or the *Andes*, perpetually covered with Snow, in the midst of the *Torrid Zone*. When *Pizarro* and *Almagro* arrived in that Country, in the year One thousand five hundred and twenty four, it was subject to the Princes named *Incas*, who had settled a powerful Empire in those Places, extending above Fifteen hundred Leagues in circuit; they had governed there above Six hundred years, when the Avarice and Ambition of those two Spaniards promoted them to dethrone the last that swayed that Scepter; his Name was *Atahualpa*, or *Atabalipa*, whom they took and caused to be strangled. Here they found a prodigious quantity of Gold. The Inhabitants were Polite and Civil, they worshipped the Sun, and believed there was another God Superior to him, whom they called *Pachacamac*. The City of *Cusco* was the Imperial Seat of the *Incas*. The second in Dignity was *Quito*, situated almost under the Equinoctial; both which remain still. The Spaniards have built many there, the most considerable of which is *Lima* on the Sea side, with a Port. This is the Residence of a Viceroy and Archbishop. The other chief Towns are *Arica*, *Arequipa*, *St. Miguel*, on the Sea, and in the Inland *Potosi*, near the famous Mountain of the same Name, wherein are inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver; *La Plata*, so called for its Silver Mines, *San Juan del Oro*, and some others.

The Original Natives of this Kingdom, have for the most part been extirpated by their Conquerors; and those that were not, were converted to the Catholick Faith: so that there are several of them Suffragant Bishops to the Archbishop of *Lima*.

The Countrey of Cinnamon lies betwixt *Peru* and *Guiana*; it was so called, by reason that there were Trees found there, whose Bark had a great affinity to the true Cinnamon. There are no Towns nor Villages observed there.

Tucuman is between *Chili* and the Region *De la Plata*, and hath *St. Jago del Esfero* for its chief Town.

We must now see what are the Mountains, Capes, Rivers, and Streights of this New World.

Its chief Mountains are the *Andes*, or *Las Cordilleras*, which lie to the East of *Peru*. The *Incas* caused ways to be cut out in them, which surpassed all that the Roman Grandure ever could do. They filled up deep Valleys, and cut through high Rocks; the remains of which prodigious Works are still to be seen.

In *Mexico* the Mount *Pochoampeche* continually casts out Flames. The most famous Capes, are *Cape Breton*, *Cape Florida*, the *North Cape*, and that of *St. Augustin*.

Its greatest Rivers are that of *St. Lawrence* in *Canada*, of the *Holy Ghost* in *Florida*, *Orasco*, *Maragnon*, the River of *Amazon*; and *Rio de la Plata*, in *South America*; all which run into the North Sea; no considerable Rivers fall into the South Sea.

The most noted Streights are towards the North, those of *Davies* and *Hudson*; towards the South the Streights of *Magellan*, *Le Maire* and *Browers*, of which we shall speak, after that we have considered the Islands that lie about this Continent.

CHAP. IV.

The Isles of AMERICA.

WE shall in the first place view the Isles of the North Sea, which are the most considerable; for there are but very few in the South Sea, and we shall proceed from North to South.

New-Foundland is an Island near the Bay of *St. Lawrence* and Land of *Canada*; upon the Banks of which there is a great Cod-fishing.

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The Isles of *Assumption* is in the Bay of *St. Lawrence*, and the *Sandy Island*, to the South of *New-Foundland*.

The *Bermudas* are in the middle of the Ocean, and the *Bahaman* Islands to the East of *Florida*.

Cuba lies to the South of them, and upon the Mouth of the Bay of *Mexico*; it is above Two hundred Leagues in length, and about Threescore in breadth: *St. Jago* is its chief City, and an Episcopal Seat. Next to that is the *Havana*, where the Spanish Flota Rendevouze, and meets on their return homeward from *America*: it lies on the West of the Island, and almost opposite to *Cape Florida*.

Hispaniola, called likewise *St. Domingo*, and by the Natives *Haity*, is about Three hundred Leagues in circumference, and lies Eastward from *Cuba*. The Capital City, which gives it the Name, is *St. Domingo*; the Residence of a Viceroy, and Seat of an Archbishop. The object of Avarice is found there, I mean Gold and Silver Mines. The Spaniards have dispeopled these two Islands and banished the Natives, as they did from most of the others.

Jamaica lies South from *Cuba*, and belongs to *England*; the Two chief Towns of it are *St. Jago de la Vega*, otherway called the *Spanish Town*, by whom it was built, and *Port Royal*, or the *Point*, built by the English, and an excellent Harbour; the Governour of the Island resides in the former. It is rich and in a flourishing condition.

St. John de Portorico is to the East of *Hispaniola*; its chief Town, which is that of *St. John*, has an excellent Harbour. This Island was formerly called *Boriquen*.

The *Caribbe* Islands are to the East of the former, and, as it were, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Mexico*, which they seem to shut; they lie ranked in form of a Crescent, and reach from North to South. The most remarkable of them are *Barbadoes*, *St. Christophers*, *Guadaloupe*, *Dominico*, *Martinico*, *Antego*, *Grenada*, and the *Trinity*. The English, Dutch, and French, possess most part of them.

Margareta lies somewhat more Westerly; and the Fishing of Pearls, which gave it its name, renders it famous.

The Natives of these Islands, as in many places of the main Land, were Man Eaters or Canibals, but at present the greatest part of them are destroyed, or forced to seek some other way of living.

The Isle of *Cayenne* is near the main Land, upon the Coast of *Guiana*, an Island made by the Mouth of a River called also *Cayenne*. The French had settled there and printed Relations of it, but in the late Wars the Hollanders dispossessed them, and have planted a Colony of their own. The Isle of *Maranbaon*, is also at the Mouth of a River that likewise carries the same name.

The South Sea has very few Islands near to *America*, these are only found there:

Mocha

Maeba, on the Coast of *Chily*, is an Island of some consideration. *California* hath been long taken for a Continent, but it is at length found to be an Island supposed to be divided from the Land of *Jesso*, by the Straits of *Anien*, and from *New Granada*, by a pretty large Channel, which is called the Vermilian Sea.

The Isles of *St. Thomas*, *Nublada*, and *Rocapartida*, are to the South of *California*.

The Isles of *Salomon* are in the middle of the South Sea, towards the Coasts of *New Guinea*.

And now you have, Reader, what we thought fit to speak of this New World. When it was discovered, the Inhabitants were either plunged in Idolatry or void of all Religion. Of this kind were the People of *Brasile*. Those of *Mexico* worshiped Idols, and Sacrificed Men unto them; they plucked out the Hearts of those wretched Victims, and threw them at the Feet of their Gods, made of Gold and Silver.

The People of *Peru* were more moderate in their Worship, their Sacrifices were not so cruel; they chose for their God the most Glorious of all the Lights of Heaven, but they believed him not the Almighty, for they assigned a Father and Sovereign to him, as well as to all other created Beings, and called him as we have already said, *Pachacamac*. But it is strange, that in all this vast Continent there was no trace of Christianity to be found; all of them were ignorant of that, yea, and of a matter of far less importance, though of great use, I mean of writing. They could not conceive how a piece of Paper could convey the words and thoughts of People at a great distance to one another. We may affirm that these Countreys are every way far distant from ours. The Beasts, Plants, Flowers and Fruits, are quite different from what are amongst us; and the People of *Europe* imparted theirs to them, with the Religion that they profess.

CHAP. V.

The TERRA AUSTRALIS.

When *Magellan* passed the famous Streights that is called by his Name, on his left hand to the South, he observed a Land that shone with multitudes of Fires, and therefore he called it *Terra del Fuego*. He took it for a Part of the *Terra Australis*; but *Le Maire* having discovered another Streight in the year 1616, which carries his Name also, perceived that that Land of Fire was but an Island, and

and observed another on his left hand, that he named, *Statenland*, which in his Language signifies, the Country of the States *Brouwers*, who found another Streight more Southward than that of *Le Maire*, in the year One thousand six hundred and forty three, hath discovered the Country of the States to be likewise an Island.

Between the 30 and 40 degrees of South Latitude, and the 210 and 220 of Longitude, some late Maps mark a Country which they call *New Zealand*, discovered in the year One thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Under the same Latitude, but between the 160 and 170 degrees of Longitude, they mark another Land, discovered in the year One thousand six hundred and forty two, called *Antony van Diemanland*: Under the same Longitude, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, they place a Country called, *New-Holland*, discovered in the year One thousand six hundred and forty-four.

New Guinea is near the *Moluccas*, but it is believed to be an Island, and it is not certain whether the Lands we have just now named, be Isles or parts of the Continent.

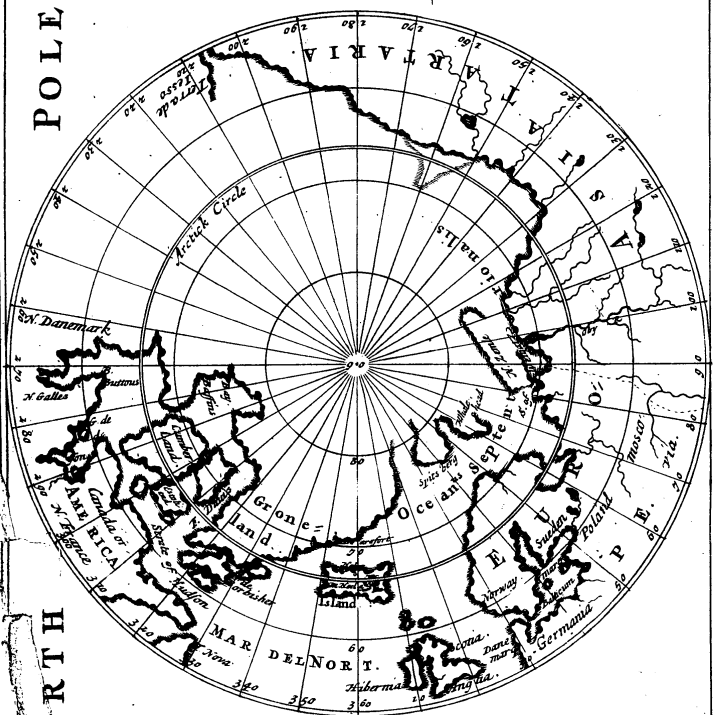
To the South of the Cape of *Good Hope*, it is supposed that there is Land, and some have called it the *Land of Parrots*. They talk of some Kingdoms there, but all the knowledge we have of those Countreys is very uncertain; for no progress has been made into them: some small Touches of the Coast have only been discovered. Time and Industry may possibly afford us greater Discoveries.

CHAP. VI.

The Land near the ARCTICK or NORTH POLE.

About this Pole are *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, and *Spitzberge*, with some other Countreys, of which we know very little. It is certain that some have sailed within Eight degrees of the Pole; and it is affirmed that the *Hollanders* have been under the very Pole: but with what truth I shall not adventure to say.

It is thought by some, That about that place, *America* is joyned to the
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Continent, either on the side of *Asia*, or of that of Europe; but nothing of it is yet certain.

It is to be observed that *America* reaches North, to the 70 degree or farther, and South to the 52 or 53 degree of Latitude: so that it lies partly in the Torrid Zone, partly in the North and South temperate Zones, and partly in the Northern Frozen Zone.

Thus, Reader, I have given you a short and as exact Description of the Earth, as I could, and have said nothing but what I thought true.

The little knowledge that we have of the Inland parts of these quarters of the World, together with the uncertainty of the Relations of different Travellers, made me unwilling to impose upon you for truth, those things that I was not well satisfied in my self; which has rendred this Treatise possibly, more short than the Vast tract of Land it pretends to describe, may seem to require.

F I N I S.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
<i>In Suabia.</i>					
Ausburg	48 1	32 4	Paderborn	51 4	30 3
Eßlingen	48 3	30 5	Osnaburg	52 2	29 4
Friburg	47 5	29 2	Emden	53 2	28 4
Prisac	48 0	29 1	Norden	53 4	28 3
Hall	49 1	31 4	<i>In Bremen.</i>		
Hallbrunn	49 0	31 0	Breme	53 2	30 2
<i>In Alsatia.</i>			Ferden	53 1	31 2
Hagenau	48 4	29 2	Hamburg	53 4	31 4
Straßbourg	48 3	29 1	Stade	54 0	31 0
<i>In the Palatinate.</i>					
Heidelberg	49 2	30 3	<i>In Lunenburg.</i>		
Wormes	49 3	30 2	Lunenburg	53 2	32 2
Spire	49 0	29 5	<i>In Brunswick.</i>		
Philippsburg	49 5	30 0	Brunswick	52 4	32 4
Treves	49 4	28 0	Goslar	51 5	32 3
Mayence	49 4	30 2	Hildesheim	52 1	31 5
<i>In Franconia.</i>			Nyenburg	52 4	31 0
Frankfort	49 5	31 0	<i>In Turingia.</i>		
Henneburg	50 3	32 0	Erfurt	50 5	33 2
Schweinfert	50 0	32 0	<i>In Saxony.</i>		
Bamberg	49 5	33 0	Dresden	51 0	35 5
Nuremberg	49 3	33 2	Leipsick	51 1	34 4
Culmbach	50 0	33 5	Wittenburg	51 5	35 2
<i>In Hesse.</i>			Minden	51 1	33 4
Marpurg	50 4	30 2	Brötten	51 3	35 3
Friedburg	50 1	30 5	<i>In Lusatia.</i>		
Cassel	51 1	31 1	Bautzen	51 1	36 4
<i>In Cogn.</i>			Coßbuz	51 4	36 2
Cologn.	50 4	28 2	Brybutz	51 3	37 5
Bonne	50 3	28 4	<hr/>		
<i>In Cleves.</i>					
Cleves	51 3	27 2	<i>In the Cantons of Switzerland.</i>		
Juliers	50 4	27 5	<i>1. In the Canton of Zurich.</i>		
Düsseldorf	51 0	28 1	Zurick	47 1	30 2
<i>In Westphalia.</i>			Kiburg	47 1	30 4
Münster	52 0	29 1	Andelfingen	47 2	30 3
					2. In